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Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
21st June	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	,,
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	,,
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	,,
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	,,
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	,,
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	,,
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	,,
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	,,
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	11000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	10000
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	.....	,,
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	11000
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	,,
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10500
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	,,
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	10000
13th ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	,,
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	12500
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	,,

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Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Kaugoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 20th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
DWARKA..	1695	Thu. 26th June	9 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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S.S. "Dwarka" 1,695 tons, on Thursday,, 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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(Weekly.)

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June.
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 7th August

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

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CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
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acknowledged by Press and Public the most wonderful Dancers seen on any stage in India.

MME. JACKOVLEWA

The superb Singer of Russian Ballad and Operatic Selection.

Coming direct from

COVENT GARDEN OPERA,

London, and appearing from Saturday next.

MLLE. ROSHANARA

A star performer of Indian Dances.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.

Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2-0. Stalls, Re. 1.

Circle, Re. 1. Balcony, 8 As.

Gallery, 4 As.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co,

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of glass and crockery ware, dining table, side board, dumbavanters, drawing room suite, wardrobes, bentwood chairs, almyrahs, chest of drawers, cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, leather goods, one dozen safety razors, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles consisting of gold ornaments, such as: moharmala, necklace, earrings, rings, chains, small watch, etc., silver ornaments, such as: bangles, buttons, chains, haslees, kargotta, etc., silver and metal watches, brass and copper hundas, wearing apparels, umbrella, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

SALE of the right of collecting toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissner for the city of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right at 3 p. m. (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1913, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground-floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th June, 1913.
254

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10.

"SIMPLY PERFECT"
IS THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT AS TO THE SECOND PART OF

QUO VADIS?

The first part was great, but now the interest is more intense and the incidents are more thrilling even than before. This week you see the

BURNING OF ROME
AND
THE HUNGRY LIONS.

Full programme besides, including the

ROYAL GERMAN WEDDING.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

SUFFERERS IN DISEASES CLUTCH

OXYPATHY

WILL SAVE YOU.

NO DRUGS, NO MEDICINES, NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS, BUT NATURE'S OWN CURE.

OXYGEN

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE

OXYPATHY—The modern drugless method of preventing and mastering almost all ailments of man, woman and child, regardless of kind, cause, severity, duration, or failure of former treatments.

OXYPATHY gives us the easy mas tery over diseases of sub-acute, chronic, and disabling nature.

All diseases are more or less related, and are due to an impoverished condition of the blood. One condition leads to another. Pure rich blood destroys disease germs. Pure rich blood depends upon OXYGEN. To give the blood a sufficient supply of pure OXYGEN is a problem which can be solved in but one way—by OXYPATHY.

It is here where OXYPATHY has its distinguished features—it aerates and oxygenates the blood and treats to and overcomes the condition which caused the disease.

OXYPATHY has, therefore, cured and will continue to cure cases which years of other treatments failed to relieve—OXYPATHY usually gets to the most difficult and obstinate cases.

Nothing in the world annihilates fever like the OXYPATHOR. It produces respiration and perspiration whenrequired and puts the patient well on the way of recovery in a space of time far less than ever dreamed of before.

The OXYPATHOR begins the reduction of stubborn inflammation within a few minutes after applying and over-comes it entirely in a few hours. The OXYPATHOR quits the most agonizing pain within fifteen minutes.

The OXYPATHOR gives profound restful slumber, and wholly without the awful after-effects of dreadful opiates and narcotics.

As a cure for Rheumatism it is almost infallible—success having been met with in one case after another—tens of thousands of them.

In addition to curing the disease treated, the OXYPATHOR will have stimulated and re-aroused the body and all its organs to renewed vigour.

OXYPATHY is scoring repeated triumphs in the treatment of Infantile Paralysis—AND WE PROVE IT.

OXYPATHY is the link between Nature and Man. It makes available in intensified form Nature's Health Restorer:—

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OXYPATHOR fights Nature with Nature's most potent weapon—OXYGEN—and it must win in the end.

Wherever the OXYPATHOR is introduced, it demonstrates its wonderful possibilities with such amazing promptness that physicians and patients alike stand aghast with wonder.

DRUGLESS—PAINLESS—HARMLESS.

No man or woman has the moral right to be discouraged. There is something like an endless chain about the medical drug method of treating illness With the OXYPATHOR there is no "perhaps one more bottle will help you" after you have already taken ten or twenty. No drugs—no medicines—none are required. The OXYPATHOR makes you independent of drugs for ever.

NATURE NEVER GIVES UP A CASE. The forces of Nature which created and sustained you all these years areable to restore you to perfect health.

Are not the laws of NATURE more powerful, more health-giving than the drug-store concoctions consumed by you? OXYGEN!—the essence of life—is what NATURE demands. The OXYPATHOR will supply it to you in abundance.

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The OXYPATHOR is an immediate, perfect, and harmless HOME treatment. Always available—ever effective—never injurious. Adapted for man, woman, or child of any age and of themost delicate health.

We invite your personal investigation. Consultation either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subject of Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil will be given or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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UNDER THE PESONAL MANAGERMENT OF DR. JOHN JACOB KATZ.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists. 156

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Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

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HOTEL ROBBERY IN PICCADILLY.

PORTERS STUNNED AND BOUND.

An audacious burglary was perpetrated at the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly, on the morning of May 29. Two night watchmen were stunned from behind with a steel chisel and then gagged and bound, and the hotel safe was partly rifled of jewellery and money to the value of £4,800. While this was being done hundreds of persons and a score of policemen were within a stone's throw of the building.

The Berkeley Hotel is immediately opposite the Ritz Hotel, where a concert was in progress, and there was a constant stream of people leaving and entering until five o'clock in the morning. Special police were on duty to regulate the unusual traffic.

It was nearly four o'clock when three musicians passing down Berkeley-street heard groans from the Berkeley Hotel. They raised an alarm. A police officer ran up, closely followed by one of the officials of the Ritz. More constables arrived, and the Berkeley Hotel was surrounded.

In the meantime an officer and the Ritz official entered the hotel by the entrance in Berkeley-street, the door being easily opened. They almost fell over the senior night porter, Henry Gowers, who, with severe wounds on the head, was lying gagged and bound on the hall, floor. While the constable released Gowers the Ritz official, who was associated at one time with the Berkeley Hotel, searched for the second porter, whom he knew should be on duty. This man, Arthur James, he found similarly bound and gagged on the floor of the restaurant near the Piccadilly entrance.

The hotel staff was roused and it was found that the safe which stood just behind the entrance hall, had been opened and the contents, consisting of jewellery deposited by guests, one necklace alone being worth £2,500 and the day's takings, £200 in notes and gold, taken away.

A considerable part of the contents of the safe was not touched, as the thieves were evidently alarmed by the cries of one of the night porters for help.

THE SAFE NOT FORCED.

The safe had not been forced, and the mystery of its opening is one of the most baffling points in a remarkable case. There are only three keys to the safe, and the owners of the keys are above suspicion.

The two porters were taken to St. George's Hospital. Gowers was detained, but James was able to go home. The attack on them was so sudden that they are unable to furnish any clear description of their assailants.

Gowers was permitted to see his wife. In a statement he said: "I was sitting in the hall when I heard a noise behind me, but thinking it was James coming back from his rounds I took no notice. The next thing I knew was that I was struck on the head with a blunt instrument Something was put round my mouth, and although I struggled I was overpowered. I think I was attacked by three men but I could not be sure."

Near the spot where Gowers was found a new cold-steel chisel about a foot in length and covered with blood was discovered, this being the weapon with which the man was struck. A blue silk muffler was used to gag him, and he was bound with new sash cord.

It was at first thought that the burglars must have concealed themselves in the hotel before it was closed for the night, but entrance could have been obtained through a yard at the back of the building and so into an outbuilding, the doors of which were left unlocked on Wednesday night, giving access to the emergency staircase which is on the outside wall of the hotel. Once on this staircase burglars could gain entrance to the hotel by an upper window, and the thick carpets would deaden their footsteps.

The investigation has been placed in the hands of Chief Detective-Inspector Fowler, who has the assistance of Divisional Detective-Inspector Carlin and Sergeants Smith and Venner.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

SUICIDE OF A SPY.

PRESENT OF A PISTOL.

Extraordinary revelations of treachery carried on for years by a colonel of the Austrian General Staff, who sold secrets of vital importance to Russia, as previously reported by Reuter, are made in the "Military Gazette" of May 29.

Colonel Redl, one of the chiefs of the Military Secret Service Department, was summoned to Vienna from Prague, Bohemia. During his absence a search was made in his flat. A number of incriminating documents were found. Some of them showed that he had given draft plans for the simultaneous action of the Austrian and German armies against Russia in case of war to the Russian Government.

The Vienna War Office, on receiving full confirmation, sent to Colonel Redl two of his fellow-officers. During the night they informed him of the charges against him. As he was unable to clear himself they warned him that they would return at day-break to arrest him. On leaving the room one of the officers took a fully loaded pistol from his pocket with a book of instructions as to how to use the weapon. He opened the book and placed it in front of Colonel Redl with a meaning glance.

The officers then mounted guard outside his room until the noise of a shot told them that Colonel Redl, who was only forty-one, had chosen the only way open for an officer in such disgrace. They hastened into the room, ascertained that he was really dead, and returned to the War Office to make their report.

The War Office determined to keep the matter a profound secret. It was announced that Colonel Redl committed suicide as the result of insanity caused by overwork in his important position. The hour of his funeral was not announced and he was interred in the simplest manner without the military honours due to his rank.

The incident was only revealed today when members of Parliament demanded that the War Minister should contradict the reports concerning the death of Colonel Redl in order to clear his memory. The authorities were thereupon compelled to reveal the facts of the case.

In military circles it is declared that other military men are involved in the scandal.

KAISER'S SEARCH FOR BURIED TOWN.

EXCAVATIONS IN CORFU.

Although the Emperor William has been prevented from visiting Corfu this year owing to the political situation and the marriage of his daughter, his interest in its archæological secrets is unabated, and he has been kept informed of the progress of the excavations which have been continued under the well-known German archæologist, Professor Doerpfeld, in collaboration with the Greek archæologist, M. Romaeos, at the spot where the famous "Gorgo" and the temple ruins were discovered last year, says a Corfu message.

It has been the Emperor's earnest desire to discover the site of the town of the Homeric King Alcinous, and with that object, the renowned German professor undertook test excavations at various points in the island.

The relics now brought to light are attributed to the period about 2,500 B. C. They include several stone hand mills in which the corn was ground into flour in a cavity in a stone block by means of heavy stone balls, some of which have also been found. Judging from the description in the Odyssey of the hard all-night work in the grinding of flour in Alcinous's palace, it would seem that these primitive appliances were still in use in the Homeric period.

Toothed flint blades, some of the cutting implements of the ancients, have also been found, and fragments of pots of the Pre-Mycenæic civilisation, made by hand without a lathe, this mechanical aid not having been invented at that period.

A point of some interest to archæologists in connection with these discoveries is the existence in the sea at some distance from Cape Kephali of a rock resembling a sailing ship which is still known as Karavi—"the vessel." This rock is mentioned by the ancient geographers, Strabo and Ptolemy, as Ulysses' vessel turned to stone.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, SWITCHBOARDS, VOLTMETERS, AMPEREMETERS,

MOTORS Direct Current. Alternating Current.

For Immediate Delivery.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

Electrical Engineers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen ; Rawalpindi has had 0'22" and Sita 1'63". skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0'10" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The whole in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in west Central India; Neemuch has had 0'37". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0'6" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in the southern half of the division and at Jubbulpore and either equal to or above the average elsewhere Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Khandwa and sauger. Day temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 0'22", Mormugao 1'13" and Karwar 1'36." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and local in the Punjab and west Rajputana There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the Punjab but a decrease in Rajputana. Rainfall has appeared in the central parts of the country, precipitation having been local in west Central India and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in west Central India and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. Isolated showers are possible in the Punjab, Rajputana and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)..	91	83'0	84	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)..	10'6	90'0	68	..	..	—0'15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104'3	79'0	65	..	0'57	+0'29
Rawalpindi	98'9	69'1	85	0'22	3'75	+3'04
Lahore	102'9	77'2	62	..	1'17	+0'62
Sirsa	98'3	68'0	78	1'63	2'12	+1'44
Ambala	96'5	71 9	66	..	4'08	+3'11
Delhi	97 5	72'5	65	0'02	3'62	+2'70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98'0	76'0	47	..	0'51	—0'14
Mainpuri	100'3	75'6	55	..	0'18	—0'46
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	100'7	80'4	65	9'03	0'44	—0'73
Allahabad	99'0	79'5	51	..	2'41	+1'36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113'1	82'3	75	..	0'01	—0'01
Karachi	92'0	83'0	80	..	0'01	—0'1
Ajmer	88'0	75'2	74	..	2'08	+1'35
Jaipur	94'7	74'1	56	..	3'26	+2'52
Kotah	100 1	83'1	51	..	0'58	—0'53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94'2	80'0	57	..	2'47	+1'88
Dwarka	89'3	82'7	76	..	1'95	+1.17
Veraval	86'1	81 8	79	..	6'34	+3'19
Rajkot	98 0	74 8	70	..	4'69	+3'24
BOMBAY—						
Para.	99'5	79'8	68	..	4'75	+2'7.
Surat	91'4	80'6	79	..	10 23	+7'56
Ahmedabad	97 6	79 7	82	..	4'26	+2'35
Deesa	99'3	79'4	77	..	0'77	+0'39
Neemuch	87 0	71'0	82	0'37	1'59	+0'40
Indore	90'1	70'1	80	0'07	0'52	—2'69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93'3	76'3	62	..	0'47	+4'06
Saugor	91 8	72 6	77	..	4'08	+2'33
Hoshangabad	93 1	75'4	77	0'09	1'94	—0'35
Khandwa	88'7	70 1	92	0'60	4'45	+2'03
Akola	99 2	76'0	51	..	1'58	—1'08
Amraoti	97 8	75'8	60	..	3'69	+0'15
Nagpur	100 6	78'5	51	..	0'97	—3'40
Chanda	99'5	80 0	47	..	2'82	—0'81
Raipur	99'7	81'6	44	..	1 83	—1'64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89'3	81'2	76	..	6'89	—2'32
Ratnagiri	87'3	77'4	78	0 22	18'02	—0'71
Mormugao	83'0	75'7	93	1'13	21'39	+1'71
Karwar	84'7	73'5	93	1'36	22'16	—3'42
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94'4	74'1	55	2'08	3'61	—0'4
Ahmednagar	91'0	68'5	62	..	5'80	+2'1
Poona	85 6	72'3	71	..	6'61	+1'79
Sholapur	94 8	71 1	70	..	2'07	—1'24
Bijapur	92'2	70 8	76	0'02	1'96	—0'99
Belgaum	79'5	67'2	90	0'64	6'82	+1'85
Aurangabad	93'9	69'2	73	..	2'07	—1'12
Nizamabad (Indur).	101 4	79'7	52	..	1'40	—1'28
Hyderabad	95'8	78'2	58	1.26	2'31	—0'54
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87'8	73'3	90	0'53	24'29	—0'87
Calicut	85'8	76'1	91	0'81	22'59	+0'05
Cochin	87'7	74'2	86	..	18'41	+0'50
Colombo	86'0	79'5	83	..	4'90	—1'10
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105'8	84'2	49	..	0'88	—2'02
Bellary	97 0	77'3	64	..	0'84	—0'52
Cuddapah	103'0	82'5	53	0'07	0'24	..
Madras	102'5	83'0	52	..	0 08	—1'18
Bangalore	87 3	65'8	78	0'02	2'31	+0'08
Coimbatore	91'4	70'8	87	..	0'32	—0 74
Trichinopoly	101'1	79'3	58	..	0'32	—0'53
Negapatam	103'2	81'7	74	..	0'54	—0'1

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

COVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 17th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·696
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	,,	79 8
Dew Point	,,	77·9
Relative Humidity of Air ..	,,	0·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		5·6
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do.	,,	80 6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	168
Fall of Rain	inches	0·01
Total fall during month..	,,	6.89
Total fall during year	,,	6·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	,,	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 18th June, 1913 was 29·914 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·118 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.		ft. in.
Thurs.	19	m 0	11 a		28 10
		11	49 a		25 8
Fri.	20	0	49 a		28 9
		m 0	30		25 6
Satur.	21	1	28 a		28 5
		m 1	9 a		25 3
Sun.	22	1	59		27 11
Mon.	23	m 1	48		24 11
		2	31		27 5
Tues.	24	m 2	29		24 7
		3	2 a		26 10

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.		f. in.
Thurs.	19	m 5	2		15 4
		6	12 a		19 6
Fri.	20	m 5	42		15 7
		6	53 a		19 4
Satur.	21	m 6	20		16 1
		7	32 a		19 3
Sun.	22	m 6	56		16 8
		8	11 a		19 4
Mon.	23	m 7	30		17 5
		8	51		19 4
Tues.	24	m 8	5		18 3
		9	32 a		19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
20. (Fri.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Satur.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
22. (Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
23. (Mon.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
24. (Tues.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M ; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter, 26th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENGAL ORDERS.

June 19.

Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday, the 20th instant, at 7-30 A. M., at the Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road.

Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year, and for match firing.

Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 22nd instant. Distance, 300 and 700 Yards 500 Yards Rapid. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5·40 A. M.

Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will parade on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 7. A. M., on the Maidan in front of Head-quarters. Dress—Mufti.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Consols 2½ per cent. ..	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·22½
Kentes 3 per cent. ..	84 ex
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20·42½
Bar Silver Spot ..	27d.
Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Rupee paper 3½ per cent. ..	63 13/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-13 13/16

Discount. Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.

Arrivals:—Banksome Hall.

3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 mist ..	4½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 9/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans ..	3½
Interest 7 day market loans ..	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

June 18.

The Government Paper Market remained steady to-day and fluctuated in the vicinity of Rs. 96-1-0. The Market closed at Rs. 96-1-6 for 30th June Settlement. For the subsequent delivery the rate stood one anna lower.

5 per cent Sanitary Bonds were placed at Rs. 116-4-0.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained depressed to-day without much doing.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 520 to 522½ for July delivery.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 522-8-0 but closed at Rs. 525 for July.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,390 for July.

Madhavji receded to Rs. 1,490.

Finlay stood dull at Rs. 373-12-0.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 792-8-0 for July delivery.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares witnessed a drop. Ordinary were placed at Rs. 96 and Deferred at Rs. 213 for July.

Bank of Bombay Shares improved to Rs. 1,705.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 890.

In Press Shares Volkarts changed hands at Rs. 867-8-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ,,
Total Day's Imports	14,000 ,,

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Firm; moderate biz.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market :—Biz moderate at hardening prices.

Mid. Americans	6'80d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9'80d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 12'11 Oct. 11.57
New York Official noon call.	July mutilated Oct.
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12'34 Oct. 11'60

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6'52	6'51
J. A.	6'50	6'50
A. S.	6'40	6'41
S. O.	6 29	6'29
O. N.	6'22	6'23
N. D.	6'18	6'19
D. J.	6'17	6'18
J. F.	6'17	6'18
F. M.	6'18	6'19
M. A.	6'19	6'20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales..	10 0 0
Total Imports	14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6'51	6'53
J. A.	6'50	6'53
A. S.	6'41	6'43
S. O.	6'29	6'31
O. N.	6'23	6'25
N. D.	6'19	6'22
D. J.	6'18	6'21
J. F.	6'18	6'21
F. M.	6'19	6'22

(Delayed in transmission.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—Quiet. and Easier

,, "Cloths".—Firm with hardening tender

Weft American 54's	17d
,, Egyptian 80's	18¾
Tone "Yarns"	Market steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 5/16
,, 32's B	10⅜
,, 36's W.T.C.	10 9/16
,, 36's B	11⅛
,, 42's	12½
,, American 60's	16¾
,, Egyptian 60's	17⅜
,, ,, 80's	21⅝

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	——
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
Day's Exports to Continent ..	2,000

Futures at New York, July, 12.15. Previous closing price 12'17.

Futures at New York, October, 11.67. Previous closing price 11'60.

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'40. Previous price 12'35

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12-9/16. Previous price 12⅛

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady,

Futures at New Orleans July 12'40. Previous price 12'46.

Futures at New Orleans October 11'67. Previous price 11'71

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 13/16.

Demand Bills 4'86⅞

Silver Commercial Bars 59⅛

New Orleans market and declined later.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 18.

The local cotton market is about Rs. 2 per Candy easier than the previous day's quotation. Fully Good Bengal is quoted at Rs. 246 and Good Broach Rs. 297. There was a moderate demand for Europe and local mills for actuals but inquiry for Japan is at present much restricted. The American crop accounts are far from being very favourable; in some important places more rain is needed, and the weather is too cold. It is a well-known fact that no two seasons are precisely alike and at this stage wide fluctuations are perfectly logical, should July weather condition both here and in America be unfavourable to the growing crops, we shall require an aviator to reach the prices. Whereas should the weather conditions be favourable, there is not much room for lower prices in the immediate future not until October when the crops are assured and out of the doubtful column.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	242	234	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	244	236	..	Do.
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	245	237	..	Do.
Do ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	243	235	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish .	251	239	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	288	278	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur. Kamptee. ..	284	274	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	277	267	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum. Pulgaum ..	273	263	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	261	248	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra. Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	263	253	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani. Good staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	300	292	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	279	269	259	Do.
M. G. Mathia ..	253	241	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	279	Do.
Westerns. Churka ..	..	..	274	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	280	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	290	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	289	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	273	Do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	279	Do.
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The Exchange Market has been so quiet to-day that had it not been for one or two transactions business might have been said to be practically non-existant. Telegraphic transfers were unavailable this morning at 1-3-15/16d. but the rate was carried off in afternoon. There was one buyer of bills at 1-4-3/16d. at three months, but this must not be accepted as a market quotation for it also retreated from the position as the day proceeded. The Government paper was mentioned this morning at Rs. 96-1-0, and in the afternoon at Rs. 96-2-0. Small lots being quoted at Rs. 96-5-0 and 96-6-0.

There are neither buyers nor sellers in the Share Market and rates remain firm for jute, tea and coal securities.

The Calcutta Piece Goods market remains quiet. Grey shirtings are at lower figures. Dealers being unpleasantly situated with large stocks. There has been drop in the values of dhooties also shirting dhooties being badly placed. In whites some small lots of fine mulls have been sold but nainsooks are neglected.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	17,05
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1.7-45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	12-::
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	Jan.-July	6¼ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	do.	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 .. (New Issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/c	40
		10 o/c	18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/c	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank.	Oct.-Apl	16 o/c	£60
Mercantile Bank £ (12 A	..	7 o/c	£21
£ (12 B	do.	7 o/c	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/c	87XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607⅛

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	895
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	745
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,125
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	800
Choolai Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	117-18
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	521/4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	525
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	376/4
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	192/8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,365
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,600
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nowrosjee Wadiaby ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	253/8
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,095
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	161/4
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,398
Sun ..	Oct.	..	133/12
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	292-8
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,722-8
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton {C. {P.	.. ..	Nil. Nil.	480 660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	96⅝
Chond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	No .	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Au .	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'ply.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	143¾
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132⅛
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	562/8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co.. Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	101
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	205
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Laud and Building	..	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	400 232-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6 % 20%	270 29¼
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun.	30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	70 1¾	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company { O. Old 100 { New { P. Issue 25	.. ..	.. ..	100 25
P 100	March.	7 %	101
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	10 %	90
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.	12½	182/8
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	369
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd. etc..	..	10 %	20¼
Shivrajpur Dhls. ..	..	8 %	500
Sidar Car'bic G's. Co. ..	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. { O. { D. { P.	.. Jan & ..	Nil.	96 215 175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600	July	.. 4 % ..	890 700
Thacker & Co. ..	..	24 %	195XD
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2½	65

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
30	21-10
35	24-9
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150°	... 5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125°	... 4 8 0
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Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.
858

Rs. 5,500
STUDEBAKER
25-35 H. P. 4 cylinder.
With *Electric*
Self Starter.

Enclosed valves—Boshmagneto
Detachable Rims-Electric Light.

HILL, SAWYER & Co.,
BOMBAY. DELHI. CALCUTTA. MADRAS.
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

NUNAN.—At Imperial Mansions, Colaba, June 13th, the wife of Dr. Wm. Nunan, of a son.

WRIGHT.—June 6th, at Brunswick, Maskeliya, the wife of L. A. Wright, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TREMEARNE—KEMP.—June 4th, at St. John's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, Thomas Fitzalan, younger son of Shirley Tremearne, to Sybil Graham, 4th daughter of the late Alexander Davidson Kemp, of Olantigh Hall, Chigwell, Essex.

DEATHS.

COOKE.—At Southsea, on May 1st, Winifred Janette Cooke, youngest daughter of Professor Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., A.M.I.C.E., and of Mrs Cooke.

MACDONALD.—At Cranagh, Simla, June 7th, James Bremner Macdonald, of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., aged 42 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Zarthoshtno Diso, Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, June 20/

English Mail Steamer Salsette, 6 a.m.

"Children's Day" throughout India as a thanksgiving for the Viceroy's recovery after the bomb outrage at Delhi.

SATURDAY, June 21.

First Harwood Football League Match.

Bombay Native General Library: Annual General Meeting, Framji Cowasji Institute 6-10 p.m.

MONDAY, June 23.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Royal Opera House, Dancing Festival, two performances, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 19, 1913.

SIR GUY WILSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's great speech goes counter to the tradition which confined the oratorical efforts of Members of the Cabinet of the Government of India within the immediate range of matters of current interest. Indian officials were in the habit of writing: they hardly ever spoke, except on ceremonial occasions. The reform of the Councils carried out in 1893 constituted the first break in the unbroken tradition to which we have referred. The new era of "debate" was unwelcome to most, a positive inconvenience to some. The officials accepted the change with ill-grace, and so managed matters as to invest their oratory with practical, rather than artistic, qualities. Their purpose was not to persuade but to state the official version of certain facts, or the official opinion on certain matters, which their auditors (and the larger public outside) might accept or not accept, as they chose. A further break in tradition was introduced by the latest instalment of reforms, whereby the official is compelled to feel the pulse of his audience, to meet arguments, to endeavour to persuade. The change is recent and its effects are still undeterminable. But, as a rule, the Indian official, high or low, confines his oratory within the narrowest limits of the necessities of the moment. Expositions of policy are made through a different medium by means of resolutions published in the official gazette. There may be occasions for speechifying, but for purposes of a frank declaration of policy, a general and comprehensive statement of principles, or a reply to criticisms, speeches are not regarded as suitable media. Even on the rare occasions when high officials condescend to define or expound the policy of Government, on such an occasion as the famous St. Andrew's Dinner in the eastern capital, the speeches read like formal resolutions. We are not concerned here with the prospects of the ultimate evolution of official parliamentary oratory or rhetorical reasoning. We are merely indicating the presence, and persistence, of tendencies which still hide the official from the public and which do not make for more spontaneity in his speeches. We have not yet entirely emerged from the stage of artificial debates and manuscript eloquence.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has shown that one can be in the inner arcana, and yet have a heart, —that a great official can also unite large principles with mastery of the precise details of the matters concerning his department. It is the natural, personal note of the speech that constitutes its great charm and gives it its chief value. Here, surely, is proof positive that in the inner circle of Government there are men who take large views and who are in the fullest sympathy with the wishes and aspirations of Indians. Whatever bureaucrats here and there may say, Sir Guy's vindication of the Morley reforms shows that, as far as the Government of India is concerned, there is to be no setting back of the hands of the clock, but that there is every intention to ensure its keeping true time. Not that there is to be any forcing of the pace; but neither is there to be any jamming back the regulator to the extreme point of slow. As an enunciation of high policy, it is absolutely just and adequate. Sir Guy did well to address his eloquent remonstrance against forcing the pace and taking big jumps into the unknown. There are impatient idealists; but they must learn to be patient. There are good reasons why we should insist on order even as much as on progress during the present transition stage. It accords with British temper; it is no less consonant with the reasoned conviction of all thoughtful men in the land. What the Congress asked for from the very beginning was this, that a foreign bureaucracy differing in manners, methods of thought and in all that makes for nationality from the people over whom it rules must be incompetent, without the full co-operation and guidance of the people, to carry on the administration in conformity with the real requirements of progress. That, as Hume declared long ago, was the *raison d'etre* of the Congress. The grant of even the latest instalment of reform has not lessened the force of the demand of the Congress for the continuous adaptation of the administrative machinery to the needs of progress. That, in essence, is the Congress demand—continuous, ordered progress. Sir Guy makes the acute remark that wider knowledge of the world rather than the restricted knowledge of India is necessary for ensuring administrative progress on right lines; and he goes on to say that it is this knowledge he found lacking in those who have to guide the destinies of India. That is a very suggestive remark. Lord Morley, as Sir Guy pointed out, has never set foot on Indian soil; and yet he grasped the fundamental facts of the Indian situation far more accurately than those who have acquired thirty or more years' experience of the country on the spot. How many Civilians have grasped the most commanding impulse of the times—that which makes for nationality? That suggests an obvious limitation of outlook, for which the securing of mere efficiency in, or experience of, ordinary administration cannot compensate. That is one among the reasons why we have always urged that the Civilian element in the higher Councils of Government should be leavened by the non-Civilian. The Civilian has but one panacea for all the ills of the country—efficiency, more efficiency. There is no room for progress in his scheme; he sees little scope for the exercise of imaginative insight into the needs of his fellowmen, of whose feelings he has no personal knowledge and with whose difficulties and perplexities he has no sympathy. Then some outsider fresh from the moral surroundings which give backbone to the sentiments of Englishmen comes along, and indicates the lines upon which India ought to progress. Such a man is Lord Morley. Such a man is Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

A CHILDISH COMMENT.

The following childish comment on Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech appears in the "Bombay Gazette":—

Though Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson now and again has cracked a feeble joke in the solemn assembly presided over by the Viceroy, he can have really little sense of humour. Otherwise he would not have accepted a farewell dinner such as that given him on Monday night; nor would he have delivered himself of the absurd utterances which he is credited with even in the course of a post-prandial oration. For a man of five years' service—still practically a "griffin"—to say that he can scarcely believe that the India he leaves is the same he found when he came out is simply ludicrous. The unchanging East has changed very little during Sir Guy's stay with us, and, if to him it seems otherwise, it is merely that his first impressions are just becoming obliterated and he is beginning to acquire a sense of proportion and to see things in their true light. As a matter of fact, officials ought not to accept entertainments of the kind whether they are going for good or not. And if they obtain special dispensation or not their speeches ought to be kept carefully private. A Member of Council, who has had charge of the national accounts, even for five long, weary years, is not the person to dilate on Indian politics. He merely appears grotesque when he tries. A knowledge of high politics is not necessary in an accountant or head cashier and if he had claimed to have done his work in exceptionally favourable circumstances—and left it at that—he would have been much more entitled to a patient hearing.

The whole tirade would be too contemptible and silly to notice, were it not that we have to take it, that the spirit in which it is written and the attitude it interprets is representative of a certain small reactionary clique. For this reason it deserves to be pilloried, in order to show, that even the highest offices in the land may be ridiculed and bespattered with mud, as well as the men who occupy them, if the latter have the temerity to show signs of sanity and sympathy. Nothing is sacred from the petty venom of this class of extreme reactionaries, who pose as the guardians of the prestige of Government!

A PRACTICAL SOCIALIST.

Few social reformers have accomplished so much sound practical work as Canon Barnett, whose death is announced to-day. During the last forty years there has hardly been a scheme for the elevation and education of the people of the East End of London of which he and Mrs. Barnett (formerly Miss Rowland and a co-worker with Octavia Hill) were not either the orginators or in which they were not active participators. The now famous University Settlements in the East End owe their origin to Canon Barnett. When he was appointed Vicar of St. Jude's Whitechapel in 1872, one of the largest and poorest of East End parishes, Mr. Barnett at once began a campaign against the misery and vice of the people in whose midst he was placed, and fought the evil in the right way. He realised that a few gleams of brightness in their daily lives, and the opportunity of mental advancement were the two main requirements in the raising of the people. To this end he opened evening schools for adults and provided clubs and entertainments which were either free or available on payment of a very small sum. In the meanwhile he laboured unceasingly as a member of the Board of Guardians and in his capacity as vicar, to improve the conditions of indoor relief, and much of the change for the better that has taken place in this respect during the last thirty years or more has been due to his efforts. In addition to this, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett found time to devote to the task of replacing some of the miserable slum hovels, in which their sweated parishioners dwelt, by model dwellings, and the establishment of organisations to relieve the dreary lives of the juvenile population by providing them with country holidays. In fact in every kind of the philanthropic movements, which are to-day almost common features of the great social life of London, the Barnetts were pioneers, and millions of men, women and children owe to the energy and devotion of this remarkable couple, the little happiness that has entered into their dreary existence. The crown was set on Barnett's work when he conceived the idea of organising a system of University extension in the East End. This he successfully carried out with the co-operation of Arnold Toynbee, Leonard Montefiore and Frederick Rogers—three very different types of men. The work was begun in a modest way with a series of lectures by Dr. S. R. Gardiner on English History, but was gradually extended. At the same time Canon Barnett opened the gates of the world of Art to the people in the East End. His ideas were scoffed at by many unthinking people, but he was quickly justified. The poor flocked as eagerly to his Art Exhibitons in Whitechapel, as do the well-to-do to the Academy or the New Gallery in the West End. And who can say how many a crushed and wearied heart has been uplifted by the opportunity, which Canon Barnett was the first to give these people, of enjoying some of the greatest of the world's works of art? Last came the University Settlements, of the first of which Toynbee Hall, Canon Barnett was the warden for twenty years, and of which he was practically the founder. In 1893, Canon Barnett received a canonry in Bristol Cathedral and in 1906 he was preferred to a canonry in Westminster Abbey, which he still held at the time of his death.

His life's work is a wonderful record of practical socialism carried out by a man, who put first the necessity of deeds and allowed his theories to hold a second place, though he was by no means lacking in the latter. In England to-day there are many like him at work in the great cities, doing untold good for the moral and mental advancement of the very lowest classes. In India work of the kind is almost in its infancy and so far as the efforts of the Christian Churches are concerned, at any rate, there is little of that practical strenuous effort among the humble and lowly, in which men like Canon Barnett find the true expression of Christian doctrine.

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR.

The Government have at last found a successor to Sir Henry McCallum in the Governorship of Ceylon, and the difficulty they have had in doing so is indicated by their ultimate selection of a member of the Home Civil Service, who distinguished as he is, hardly suggests himself as a likely candidate for a Colonial Governorship. The appointment in fact is an unusual one, and certainly unexpected, seeing that Sir Robert Chalmers has just been appointed a member of the Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, which has not yet begun its sittings. Sir Robert, who was born in 1858, has had a distinguished career in the Treasury and is one of the first authorities in England on Finance. He was formerly Assistant Secretary to the Treasury and from 1907 to 1911 he has been Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. For the last two years he has been Permanent Secretary of the Treasury. He has published a work on the History of Currency in the British Colonies, so there is at least one direction in which he is equipped for Colonial Administration. The appointment will probably cause no little heart-burning in the Colonial Service, the members of which have again been passed over, and it will not be easy to fill Sir Robert's place on the Finance Commission.

ALLEGED CONSTANTINOPLE CONSPIRACY

The alleged discovery of a huge conspiracy at Constantinpole to overthrow the Government by the method of assassination may mean much or nothing. As Sir Edwin Pears, both a competent and disinterested witness on the spot, tells us, there is a real struggle for power on foot between the nominees of the Committee of Union and Progress and their political opponents. The movement apparently originated on January 24, when Nazim Pasha was done to death, and Kiamil Pasha expelled from power. Shefket Pasha then came to power and Enver Bey entered on a programme of deeds of derring do. They were doubtless magnificent deeds, but they availed nothing to retrieve the fallen military glory of the Turks or the fortunes of the war. As Sir Edwin notes, there have been dark rumours of treachery regarding the murder of Nazim, but the new triumphant Government did not trouble to investigate the murder or to bring anyone to justice. Perhaps they hoped to cover up the infamy of the deeds of their military or political successes. Later events unfortunately failed to rehabitate them in public regard and they have been overtaken by the Nemesis which awaits those who believe in Government by assassination. For weeks, Constantinople correspondents have been reporting that sinister rumours were current, pointing to the incubation of some revolutionary movement. One rumour concerned the poisoning of Abdul Hamid; another the murder of the vali of Beyrout; a third the assassination of Enver Bey; a fourth the proclamation of a Kurdish principality and so on. On the top of these came the assassination, in actual fact, of Shefket Pasha. The huge conspiracy referred to in one of our telegrams to-day may turn out to be a myth. It is perhaps the desire of the Government to take advantage of the present opportunity to remove by legal process, their principal enemies. In any event, the existence of deep discontent in the heart of what remains of the Turkish Empire, and the savage reprisals the Government is about to take, bode ill fort he future. What alone can save Turkey from utter collapse is the high-minded patriotism of the best men in the community, banded together to preserve the wreck of the Empire from perishing. Present indications are none too hopeful of the healing process being carried through with courage or wisdom.

LEGAL REFORMS IN ENGLAND.

There is a regular rumpus in legal circles in England over the appointment of additional Judges. It is contended that there is really no need for the appointment of additional Judges, and the Lord Chief Justice is quoted as saying that the only cause of the recent accumulation of arrears is sickness among Judges. One class of reformers urge that it is high time that the question of the entire system of administration of the law is overhauled, and that this appointment of additional Judges will only delay the progress of the reforms. There is, for instance, the question of the age at which judges should be compelled to retire. Then it is urged that shorthand writers should be appointed to relieve the Judges of the wasteful burden of taking longhand notes. Others urge the grouping of circuits; the shortening of the long vacation, and the extension of the jurisdiction of County Courts. Lawyers are a conservative class and they are prone to look askance at anything which affects their emoluments. Some of the reforms urged, and especially the extension of the jurisdiction of the County Courts, would undoubtedly affect their emoluments, but in this democratic age, even lawyers' interests must give way to public interests and lawyers cannot claim to have the last word in every matter affecting the administration of the law.

One of the most curious results of the new spirit of inquiry into matters connected with the administration of the law is the growing irreverence with which most thoughtful people regard the system of trial by jury. A recent Committee which has been inquiring into the system has just reported. The Committee severely attacks the Englishman's conventional belief in the efficacy of the system. The Committee imputes all sorts of prejudices to juries. It is hinted that not uncommonly an application for a jury is only made because one of the parties, knowing the weakness of his case, hopes to derive an unfair advantage from some prejudice in his favour which he has reason to believe the jury will display. It is shocking to be told that there are suspicions that the summoning authorities sometimes deliberately encourage the packing of juries. In the result the Committee recommends that the system of trial by jury should undergo radical alteration. Broadly stated, their recommendations are that the system of trial by jury should be retained in criminal cases, but that in civil cases there should be no jury unless both sides agree or in cases affecting personal character when either party desires it. In all other civil cases, the Judge is to decide whether he should be assisted by a jury. The Committee put in a strongly worded plea against "packing" of any sort; but, unfortunately, they differ in opinion as to the class of people that should be called upon to serve on the jury. The majority of the Committee is for retaining the special jury, but in England as in India, the special jury is a class jury and in that sense to a certain extent a packed jury. The minority of the Committee recommends that jurors should be selected from the list of Parliamentary voters. That will probably give representation to all classes. The surprising thing is that after so strongly declaring against packing juries, the majority of the Committee should have supported the system of special juries.

DAY BY DAY.

"Viator" writes: "I agree with every word you have written of the eminent friend of India who will shortly be leaving these shores—I mean, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. He has indeed done well as Finance Member, whilst his general attitude towards Indian reform and Indians generally has been in accord with the most glorious traditions associated with the names of the noblest of Anglo-Indian officials. We Indians have the reputation of rendering lip service. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has been appropriately honoured at Simla. He will shortly be passing through Bombay. Is it not our duty to show him that public feeling in Bombay is quite in accord with public opinion as manfested at Simla? If time and Sir Guy's inclination permit, I beg to suggest that our readers should arrange to do appropriate honour to the departing statesman. What form this may take does not matter much. If nothing else be possible, I would suggest that we should assemble in our thousands at the Ballard Pier and give this genuine friend of India a hearty send-off." We understand that steps are being taken to entertain Sir Guy Wilson in Bombay on the eve of his departure.

On her trip to Calcutta the Messageries Maritimes Dupleix called at Pondicherry and landed the remains of M. Louis Gaudart, the aviator who lost his life off Monaco during a trial flight in April. The remains were interrel in the family vault, and all the officials of the colony including the Procureur-General and the Mayor were present at the funeral service. Deceassed was born in Pondicherry and was only 27 years of age. For the past three years he has been noted for remarkable and daring flights in Europe.

Mr. Basil Thomson who has been appointed to succeed Sir Melville Macnaghten as Assistant Commissioner of Police is a son of the late Archbishop Thomson of York and was formerly in the Colonial Service. He once acted as Prime Minister of Tonga and afterwards wrote a book on his experiences, entitled "The Diversions of a Prime Minister." For the past few years he has been Secretary to the Prison Commission and he was formerly Governor of Dartmoor Convict Prison. He is a prolific writer and has published many novels and books of travel.

Professor Carl Clemen of Bonn has found a worthy interpreter of his work in Mr. Robert Nisbet, Lecturer at the University of Glasgow. "Primitive Christianity and its non-Jewish Sources" has evidently drawn on all the available evidence in European languages for a demonstration of some striking similarities between the Gospel narratives and isolated data in the sacred Pahlavi books of the Parsis. The temptation of Christ and the temptation of Zoroaster has now become a fixture in all comparative and religio-historical studies. As regards the Avesta, the professor throughout is guided by the late Professor Tiele of Leyden. The author also enters into a detailed examination of all the passages in Buddhist literature, Sanskrit and Pali, which are alleged to have influenced the Christian scriptures. A. J. Edmunds however whose "Buddhist and Christian Gospels" gave in 1909 a fresh impulse to these studies in comparative religious history characterises Clemen's book as "thirty years out of date in Buddhist criticism". Though the whole problem is concisely and lucidly summarised by Dr. Winternitz as given in these columns the other day perhaps the most exhaustive pronouncement on the subject is a contribution by Professor Louis de la Vallee Poussin to the "Revue des sciences philosophiques et theologiques (1912)."

During, last month, the Bombay S.P.C.A. had altogether 445 cases before the Magistrate, of which 345 were for "cruelty" and the rest for "overloading". The public distinction which the law makes is intelligible, though, as everybody knows, "overloading" can be, and often, is a particularly brutal form of cruelty. In 313 cases offenders were fined, and in 32 cases they were let off with a warning. The Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital received 243 animals, and eleven were sent to Panjrapole.

Yesterday's weather was marked by the absence of any indication of the return of the missing monsoon, the day being again close and sultry and there was less cloud than on previous days. But for a slight drizzle which just served to moisten the roads at 4 a.m. yesterday there was nothing to remind one that the monsoon had already burst and the weather conditions were more like those of mid-April than of mid-June. The rain gauges at St. George's Hospital, Fort, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade and J. J. Hospital, Byculla each registered .02 cents of rain during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. yesterday. The total rainfall up to date was 9 inches and 19 cents. The maximum temperature was 89.2 and the minimum 81.2.

Six attacks and four deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 60 from all causes, during the twenty four hours ended at six a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 147 and for that of the year before 69. The six plague attacks were reported from the following six places:—Mandvi, Famaswadi, Kumbharwada, Byculla, Mahim and Worli. During the same period one attack of small-pox was reported, but there were no cases of cholera. Out of the 1,360 rats caught on Tuesday eighteen were found to be infected ones, Mandvi accounting for eight of these latter.

MULTAN MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN CITY, June 18.

The Sessions Judge of Multan today, agreeing with the Assessors, found Rahim guilty of murder of Khan Sahib Abdul Haq and sentenced him to death subject to the confirmation of the Chief Court.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

DEMOBILISATION OF FRONTIER TROOPS.

AWAITING THE TSAR'S AWARD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

Bulgaria has consented to the Servian proposal to demobilise her troops on the frontier to one-fourth. She stipulates that the disputed territory in Macedonia shall be occupied by Servian and Bulgarian troops of equal strength, till the Tsar has delivered his arbitral award.

PREMIERS TO MEET IN PETERSBURG.

Servia, Greece and Montenegro have accepted Russia's invitation to hold a meeting of Premiers in St. Petersburg.

M. PASICS' RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

BELGRADE, June 17.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of M. Pasics. The latter will consequently continue his policy

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LIST OF PERSONS EXAMINED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

In addition to Mr. Lionel Abrahams, the Indian Currency and Finance Commission has examined Mr. Francis Newmarch, Mr. Walter Badock and Mr. H. H. Scott, of the India Office, Mr. Hears, the broker, and Sir Daniel Hamilton. Other gentlemen invited include Mr. A. C. Cole, Bank of England; Mr. J. A. Toomey, General Manager, National Bank of India; Mr. Fraser, Chartered Bank; Mr. O. T. Barrow; Mr. H. M. Ross, nominated by the Bengal Chamber; Mr. J. C. Mitra, representing the Government of India, and Mr. M. de P. Webb.

MR. GOKHALE WILL PREPARE A STATEMENT.

Mr. Gokhale, under medical advice, has declined the invitation to give evidence, but has promised a statement of his views, which he will prepare in India, whither he returns some weeks prior to other members of the Public Services Commission.

BRITISH MERCHANT SENTENCED IN JAPAN.

"CASE WILL BE CAREFULLY WATCHED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Replying to a question in connection with the sentence on the Englishman named Wheeler, who was condemned to four years' penal servitude by a Japanes Court on the charge of obtaining money by selling obsolete knitting machines above their value Sir Edward Grey said: "As the case, which is one of considerable difficulty, is the subject of an appeal I would rather not express an opinion on the judgment at present. It will however be carefully watched."

ARMS FOR ULSTER.

TWO MORE SEIZURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The Police have seized four large cases of rifles and bayonets which arrived by a steamer at Drogheda.

A case of rifles and bayonets has also been seized on a steamer at Londonderry.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill by 357 votes to 258.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The death is announced of Canon Barnett.

MARCONI REPORT.

CABINET CONSIDERS PROCEDURE.

NO GOVERNMENT MOTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

The Cabinet to-day considered the question of procedure in the debate on the Report of the Marconi Committee, after which Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that he did not propose to put down a Government motion regarding the Marconi Report.

It is presumed in the Lobby that the Government will either meet the Opposition resolution with a direct negative, or will support some resolution from the Liberal back benches. It is reported, however, that there may be no division after the explanations of Sir Rufus Isaas and Mr. Lloyd George.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S EULOGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Sir Robert Chalmers has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. Harcourt presiding at the Corona Club dinner yesterday, announced the appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers as Governor of Ceylon, and dwelt on Sir Robert's supreme capacity for administration.

MALAY STATES AND THE NAVY.

Mr. Harcourt eulogised the contribution to the Fleet by the Malay States and said that if this act were ever attacked he was prepared to defend it on Imperial economic grounds.

Mr. Harcourt announced that the Convalescent Hospital, Osborne would henceforth be open to Indian and Colonial sufferers.

CALCUTTA DIVORCE.

HOME COURT'S DECISION IN THE PHILLIPS CASE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. Justice Scrutton in a long, learned judgment has pronounced in favour of the plaintiff in the divorce action of Phillips *v.* Batho, which was originally tried in 1910 by the Bengal High Court, Mr. Phillips being then awarded £7,200 damages.

Mr. Justice Scrutton overruled the objection of the defendant that he was not in India when the proceedings began, and that he was therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the Indian Court; and he gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

SUFFRAGETTE TRIAL.

SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT PASSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

At the suffragette conspiracy trial at the Old Bailey to-day, sentences of imprisonment were passed on the women as follows:—

Kerr, twelve months; Lake and Lennox, six months; Barrett, nine months; Sanders, fifteen months and Kenney, eighteen months. The chemist Clayton was sentenced to twenty-one months.

All will be confined in the Third Division, and each will pay a seventh of the costs of the prosecution.

LONDON POLICE.

NEW ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Basil Thomson has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in succession to Sir Melville Macnaghten, resigned.

BIRTH-RATE IN FRANCE.

WORST FOR 115 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 17.

Statistics which will appear shortly show that the birth-rate in France during 1911-12 was the worst for 115 years.

LAY OUT OF NEW CAPITAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT DELHI.

PROJECT TO COMPLETE IN AUTUMN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. King, said that the plans of the lay-out avenues and roads are appended to the Town-planning Committee's report, but no sketches or accepted plans for the buildings selected. The architects had commenced plans for a Government House before they left India.

Mr. Montagu understood that the project would be fairly complete when the architects returned to India in the autumn.

The approval of the Government of India would be necessary before the building commenced.

Copies of the Report on Modern Indian architecture drawn up under the auspices of the Indian Society, would be placed in the Library. Photographs collected by Archæological officers in accordance with suggestions made by the Indian Society would also be placed in the Library. A fortnight before, he had sent copies to the Society, who had full liberty to reproduce them.

Mr. King asked that members of the Commons should be acquainted with the subject and have an opportunity of seeing the plans before they were finally approved, so that they might be able to offer suggestions.

Mr. Montagu replied that approval rested with the Government of India, but said he would convey the request to Lord Crewe.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

REPORT NOT YET DRAFTED.

Replying to Sir John Spear in the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that the investigation by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Committee in India was completed, but the drafting of the detailed report had been postponed pending the return of Sir Stewart Stockman, who had been seriously ill and was still unable to attend to business.

ARMY TRAVELLING.

CONCESSIONS FOR OFFICERS.

Replying to Captain Clive, Mr. Montagu said that the question of extending to Majors and Colonels the privilege of travelling first class for second class fare was being considered.

PARIS TO PETERSBURG.

MOULINAIS' WONDERFUL FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.

The aviator Moulinais arrived here to-day, having completed a wonderful flight from Paris, the last portion being through half a gale. He intends to return to Paris via Helsingfors, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

ARMS SMUGGLING ON THE TANGISTAN COAST.

BRITISH SEAMAN KILLED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

The Admiralty announces that a seaman has been killed and five wounded in arms traffic operations on the Tangistan coast.

AUSTRALIAN FLEET.

REAR-ADMIRAL PATEY TO BE COMMANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The Commonwealth has appointed Rear-Admiral George E. Patey to the command of the Australian Fleet.

MASONIC DINNER AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge yesterday attended the finals of the Beresford Polo Tournament and Lady Hardinge presented the cups to the winners at the conclusion of the game.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave a dinner at the Viceregal Lodge last night to the Grand Master and Knights of the Order of the Black Heart.

There was a dance after the dinner. About 250 were invited.

KAISER'S JUBILEE.

FEDERAL PRINCES' GIFT.

GERMANY'S PROGRESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, June 17.

The features of to-day's Jubilee celebrations were an imposing procession of the Berlin Guilds to the Castle to offer congratulations, and a gathering of German Federal Princes, headed by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, whose address dwelt on the indissoluble unity of the States under the leadership of Prussia. The Princes presented a centre-piece in the shape of a ship surrounded by the coats-of-arms of the States.

The Emperor heartily thanked them for the gift, the form of which was particularly welcome to him. He dwelt on Germany's progress, emphasising that progress was not confined to the Army and the Navy, but extended likewise to Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Arts; also, which was important, to the cultivation of physical exercises.

The Emperor, in conclusion, said he would ever dedicate his strength to the welfare of his people and the preservation of German fidelity to her Allies.

ALLEGED SYSTEMATIC EMBEZZLEMENT.

E. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES CHARGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

A series of cases have just been started by the East Indian Railway authorities assisted by the Government Railway Police of Howrah. It appears that the Railway authorities recently became aware that systematic embezzlement of money by some employees has been going on for some years. A charge of embezzlement has been preferred against Pulin Chunder Bose, employed as a delivery clerk at the Howrah Goods Shed while another Bengalee named Hira Lall Dutt working as a cashier in the same department is alleged two have been a party. Of these Dutt, the cashier, surrendered himself to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah yesterday, but Bose is alleged to have absconded.

A similar charge of embezzelment has been referred against Monmohan Roy, a goods clerk attached to Ramkristoper Ghat station. It is alleged that Roy has been depriving the Railway Company of large sums of money during the last few years in collusion with some merchants by underweighing their goods. In connection with this case Roy and two Bengalee merchants of Kusttitia named Dinanath Pal and Janaki Nath Pal have been arrested and released on bail pending further police inquiry. It is anticipated that more arrests will be made.

In the case of embezzlement against the two Railway employess at Howrah a pleader appeared for Dutt the the cashier, yesterday in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah and stated that his client, in order to show good faith had presented himself in Court although there was no warrant issued. The Sub-Divisional Officer ordered Dutt to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

MADRAS COURT-MARTIAL.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY PRIVATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 18.

A District Court Martial was held yesterday morning in Fort St. George for the trial of private Michael Connor, No. 9158, of the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, garrisoning Fort St. George, charged with attempting to commit suicide. The Court was composed of Captain W. R. Lawrenson, 86th Carnatic Infantry as the president, Captain A. Brodhurst-Hill, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Lieutenant A. D. M. Cole, 86th Carnatic Infantry, as members and Lieutenant J. F. K. Dobbs, acting Adjutant, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers as prosecutor.

The charge against the accused was that on the night of the 4th ultimo, he attemted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a rifle.

In answer to the charge the accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he did not know what he was doing at the time and neither did he remember how it happened. The accused said that he did not intend to call witnesses for his defence but he wished to make an oral statement. He said that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 4th ultimo he went to the canteen and had a little more than usual to drink and he did not remember anything of the shooting affair until he awoke in hospital the next day.

The finding of the court will be forwarded to the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade for confirmation.

TURKISH PLOT.

TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.

The Police state that they have unearthed a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the Government by assassinations.

Many leading men have been arrested, also thirty men appointed to murder Shefket Pasha, Talaat Bey, Djemal Bey and Aszmi Bey, all of whom are young Turk leaders.

HINDU'S FATAL FALL.

EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

At the adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Babarao Bulwantrao Gaekwar whose body was rescued from the railing of the compound of a house in Queen's Road, Marine Lines, held yesterday evening at the Morgue, Kursetji Jeevanjee Gazdar, a merchant residing at Nepean Sea Road, was examined.

The witness said that he was at Mr. Bolton's house the evening before the occurrence. The deceased was there and Mr. Bolton was there. Their conversation was about the search witness had made at the High Court with reference to the information for a suit of which he was the plaintiff in the Poona Court. Witness was at the house from 4 p.m. to 5-45 p.m. Witness was conducting the suit on behalf of the deceased. The deceased had promised to give 20 per cent. of his share if he won the suit. Witness left the house and the deceased followed. On Monday the deceased was sleeping at the witness's place. Where he slept on Tuesday witness did not know. Witness took him in a gharry to the High Court when he found he was quite blank and stupid.

While witness was going through the search papers the deceased talked nonsense at intervals. In witness's opinion the deceased was peculiar in his head. He had not heard the deceased was suffering from consumption.

THE LIFE POLICY.

Witness did not take an insurance policy on the life of the deceased. He had heard that Mr. Bolton had taken a life policy on the life of the deceased. Mr. Bolton had financed the deceased through witness. He knew nothing about the policy till after his death. Witness thought the policy was with the Norwich Union Insurance Co. The deceased was a high caste Mahratta. The deceased usually slept in the corner of witness's house. Witness had seen the bedding at Mr. Bolton's house. It was at the corner of the verandah. Witness heard the deceased threw himself out of the window about 10 ft. from the hustings. Witness did not suspect foul play. Witness thought the deceased got mad and jumped out. He never saw the deceased drunk.

Cursetji Dinshaw Bolton, a merchant residing at Queen's Road deposed that he had known the deceased for about 2 years. He was interested in the deceased by Mr. Cursetji J. Gazdar who asked witness to finance the deceased in some litigation. He went through all the papers and accounts and advanced him Rs. 60,000. This case lasted one year and ten months.

IMPALED ON A SPIKE.

The deceased met his death on the 12th instant. On the evening of the 11th instant the deceased went to witness' place with Mr. Gazdar. The deceased went out with another gentlemen and returned at about 9-15. It was then too late for him to go to Mr. Gazdar's place, Nepean Sea Road, and he slept at his place. Witness went to bed at 9-45 p.m. The deceased slept on the second floor at the other end of the verandah. At about 5-30 a.m. on the 12th, witness heard an alarm, i.e. there was loud talking in the house. He was told Babarao had jumped down. He ran down and saw the deceased on an iron spike of the fence round the house. He was in a sitting posture. The Police sepoys Nos. 341 and 1749C were there. The Police sepoy and a Parsi cook removed him from the spike and laid him on the road. He questioned the deceased how he fell and he said "My head turned and I fell down." He was taken in a victoria to the hospital. The window near the chair on which the deceased was sitting was open. They were all shut the evening before. Witness insured the life of the deceased a fortnight before his death as I was advised by the solicitors to do so as in the event of his death witness would not get his money. He insured it for Rs. 80,000 with the Norwich Union Insurance Co. The deceased was passed by Col. Collie. He did not know the deceased was ill. Witness considered the deceased was in a fit condition to be insured. The agent of the Norwich Insurance Co. Mr. Kuka accompanied him on both occasions. The life policy was in witness' possession. He thought the deceased jumped out of the window as he went out of his head. He had written to the Insurance Company yesterday that he had renounced all claims to the money. The premium of Rs. 2,100 had been returned to him. Witness had received no other consideration. Mr. Gazdar had told him that the deceased was peculiar in his head.

Witness remarked nothing peculiar.

Further enquiry was adjourned to the 25th instant.

RAILWAY UNREST.

STRIKE THREATENED IN BURMA.

LOCO AND TRAFFIC STAFF TO GO OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 18.

Word was received here last evening from Letpadan through Mr. Philips, District Locomotive Superintendent, that the locomotive staff has returned to work and that Mr. Pratt, District Traffic Superintendent, had prevailed upon the traffic staff to do likewise. The Agent had notified the strikers that if they would return to work and present their grievances in a proper manner, he would give them his personal attention. They were all at work again to-day.

On the other hand, all the menial traffic staff of Malwegon struck work on Tuesday night, and as a result, there is a certain amount of congestion in goods traffic. It is hoped to arrange for clearing away all this to-morrow.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Couchman, Agent of the Company, wired to all locomotive stations on the line to the effect that it was understood that firemen at certain stations were not inclined to go to work. He deprecated that step and asked them to submit their grievances in a proper manner when they would receive his personal attention. The message further stated that all who worked loyally for the Company would not be forgotten, but all those that left their work without giving due notice would have to take the consequences.

This morning, information was received at the office of the Company that it was understood that all menial traffic staffs from Rangoon to Toungoo were going out, and in consequence, the Agent sent a notification to the press advising them of this and requesting intending passengers to delay their journeys, unless absolutely necessary. A similar telegraphic message to that was sent to locomotive stations on the previous night and also to the traffic staffs at these stations.

The number of men out in Malwe-yarne is between fifty and sixty. About fifty grievances by telegraph were received by the Agent to-day, many of which are anonymous and the Agent has asked that those grievances be presented in a proper manner.

It was learned this afternoon that the Rangoon station staff were shortly going to send a petition to the Agent.

PUNJAB JUDICIAL SERVICE.

NEW SCHEME SANCTIONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The details of the scheme of the reorganisation of the Punjab Judicial Service which was recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State are now under the consideration of the Punjab Government. Under the new scheme, there will be twenty-two District and Sessions Judges to be graded as follows: two District and Sessions Judges in the first grade with a salary of Rs. 2,750 per mensem; four in the second grade with a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem; six in the third grade with a salary of Rs. 2,250; and ten in the fourth grade with Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

A new post of a Judge of the Small Cause Court for Simla will be created with a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem which will be included in the listed appointments.

CHILDREN'S DAY

AT CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In connection with Children's Day, arrangements have been made in Howrah to entertain all European and Anglo-Indian children between 5 to 14 years of age to tea and at an entertainment at the Howrah Town Hall on Friday.

The Elphinstone Bioscope Co. will give five performances, of one hour's duration, at the Empire Theatre at which all children under 14 years of age will be admitted free.

TREACHER & CO.

LIVELY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

ACCOUNTS CRITICISED.

A NEW DIRECTOR.

ELECTED BY OVER WHELMING MAJORITY.

NEW AUDITORS APPOINTED

The annual meeting of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's premises, the chairman Mr. Robert Barlow presiding. There was an unusually large attendance of the shareholders, who took a very lively part in the meeting. As several shareholders have been agitating for a voluntary liquidation since the last three years, there was active canvassing on both sides in collecting proxies and yesterday's result showed that the party agitating for the voluntary winding up was too strong for when the time for division came, the Board of Directors and their supporters did not make the slightest attempt to demand a poll and the two items on the agenda paper to which amendments were moved were decided according to the wishes of that party. These related to the re-election of a Director, Dr. K. N. Sahiar and the re-appointment of the auditors Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company and Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry. On both these occasions, the chairman appealed to the shareholders to re-elect Dr. Sahiar and to re-appoint the auditors, but the shareholders would not agree to either of the proposals and they elected instead Mr. Dosabhai Framji Wadia, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, as a Director and appointed Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jasubhai and Mr. A. C. Rice as auditors. The only other point worthy of mention is the chairman's assurance that the costs of the recent litigation had been borne by the parties personally and not by the Company. The report was very adversely criticised by Mr. Kolah, Solicitor, and he seemed to have convinced the shareholders that the profit shown in the report was not real profit and Mr. C. V. Mehta, who attempted to reply to Mr. Kolah had a very hard nut to crack because in the midst of his remarks he was asked certain questions which he found difficult to answer. Mr. Warden, who had lately resigned his seat on the board, suggested a middle course of appointing a committee to report on the state of affairs and he also pointed out the necessity of renting out a large portion of the building and hiring some other building in a back street. The chairman, in his reply, however, pointed out that there was room for expansion and his complaint was that the agitation, he did not like to use that word but said this movement, did harm to the Company. The report was adopted and a dividend at Rs. 22-8 per share was declared.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the report presented to the meeting:—

"Your Directors, in submitting the 19th annual report of the Company with audited accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1913, have much pleasure in being able to point to a considerable improvement in results as compared with recent years. This is especially gratifying, as it supports the views they have held and given to the Shareholders at the last two annual meetings, that the Company's business can be resuscitated under capable management. The working profit for the year amounts to Rs. 51,777-6 out of which the Directors consider it advisable to carry Rs. 5,500 to a Suspense Account against certain old outstandings, which will leave a net profit of Rs. 46,277-6; From this the Directors declare a Dividend of Rs. 22-8 per share for the year ending 31st March 1913, which will absorb Rs. 45,000; Leaving to be carried forward the sum of Rs. 1,277.

(*Continued on Page 6.*)

TREACHER & CO.

(Continued from Page 5.)

The Company's buildings and stocks are insured for the sum of Rs. 12,10,000.

During the year 1912-13, Messrs. Lattey and Warden resigned their seats on the Board; and your Directors appointed Mr. A. M. Tod and Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta to fill the respective vacancies. These appointments you will be asked to confirm. Dr. K. N. Sahiar retires from the Board, but is eligible and will be proposed for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co. and Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

A CIRCULAR LETTER.

The following circular letter was also issued to the shareholders:—

As a shareholder in Treacher's for the past eleven years, I appeal to you to give serious thought before entertaining any resolution that may lead to the liquidation of this old concern.

The firm of John Treacher & Company dates back to the days when organisations like the P. & O. Company first sailed to Eastern waters and the G. I. P. Railway opened their first section of that line—and would ask you, gentlemen, if any one here present would advocate the closing down of either of those well organized institutions if dividends of 5 per cent. and less were paid to their shareholders? Why then, gentlemen, should we, shareholders, present and absent, seek to close down the oldest trading concern in Western India simply because it has suffered in the past few years?

The tide having turned let us join hands as shareholders and demand closer supervision by the management and his staff of European Assistants.

Individually I have had to do with covenanted labour for close upon forty years and also know what it was to be an Assistant for the first eleven years of my residence in Bombay and I contend, gentlemen, if as shareholders we wish to advance the interests of this old established trading concern let us not be weary, but rather let us give the present executive a further period to resuscitate.

Treacher & Company, Limited.
(Sd.) G. CLARIDGE.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and the audited statement of accounts, said before placing the resolution before them he wished to express his regret for the absence of Dr. K. W. Sahiar, who was unable to attend there on account of a serious illness. He said it was gratifying to him to place before them a favourable statement of accounts and he wished to make such remarks as were free from controversial matters but he was ready and willing to answer questions and reply to criticisms which he hoped would be couched in moderate terms. He said the Directors had run the business of the Company in a most straightforward manner and so long as he was on the Board, the Directors would resent most emphatically any insinuation whatever. These remarks, he said, were forced from him since the last meeting and he hoped that such would not be the case at this meeting. He also wished to mention one fact to remove the misapprehension created in the minds of several shareholders regarding the costs of a litigation that had been undertaken by the Directors. He said that the rumour that the costs of that litigation were charged to the Company was without any foundation whatever and all the costs were incurred by the Directors, who were parties to that case personally either at the Police Court or at the High Court.

Coming to the report, he said that they had made a profit of a little over five per cent. and that compared most favourably with former years.

This encouraged the Directors in their decided opinion that the business was improving and would still continue to improve. He also wished to point out that last year was a normal year and their new manager had pointed out to them that he would take four years to reorganise the whole establishment and put it in an earning capacity. There was however, much to be done before reorganising the whole thing and the Directors had faith in the success in business provided the Company was not divided.

The chairman then referred to the details in the account and said the investments were less than the year previous but that was due to economical working. They had taken a favourable moment for effecting the sale of their securities and though on 31st March 1912 they owed the Banks Rs. 20,000, this year on 31st March they had a balance sufficient in the Banks to pay up a divident. The present manager had also improved their system of keeping books regarding V. P. P. bargains, in which he had discovered serious irregularities and the matter was being most carefully investigated. The arrears were largely due in those cases to the return of the goods which passed in stock and he could not impress upon them too strongly that they had not yet ascertained the loss in that direction.

He then proposed the adoption of the report and the audited statement of accounts.

Mr. A. M. Tod seconded the proposition.

QUESTIONS EVADED.

The chairman then said that he would be pleased to answer any questions that would be put to him.

Mr. R. F. Bharucha—What is the amount included for unsaleable goods and for deterioration in the goods in the stock?—Any goods concerned bad or unsaleable are not taken in the stock. I am not able to give any figures.

But what would be the approximate value? That is the chief thing.—I cannot really tell you what the value is.

Mr. Bharucha—You are bound to give this information. You had been giving it in former years then why not give it this year?

Mr. Barlow—Well, now I have not the slightest objection to state that had we considered the goods unsound we would have said so. We consider the stock to be in good condition throughout.

Mr. Bharucha—What are your old outstandings? Three years old debts are bad?

Mr. Barlow—Nonsense.

Mr. Bharucha—What do you mean by nonsense? I am a gentleman just as you are. I want to know what your old outstandings are.

Mr. Barlow—On 31st March they were Rs. 1,50,503-15-1; these have been kept up and we are not time-barred.

Out of that what is the doubtful amount?—I do not think there is much of doubtful debts. This year Rs. 4,680 have been written off as bad and doubtful.

At what rateable value is your building assessed?—I have not got the details here. If you wish to get this information you will get it from the manager after the meeting is over.

What do you consider to be the rent?—This is not a relevant question.

How can we then ascertain the real profit? We consider the rent to be Rs. 40,000 and in that case the profit would be Rs. 5,000 only and is it then worth our while to continue this business? You have not answered one question of mine satisfactorily and if you do not wish to answer I will take my seat.

HOW WERE DIRECTORS APPOINTED?

Mr. Kooverji Mehta asked if it was a fact that both Mr. Tod and Mr. C. V. Mehta were asked to purchase five shares each to enable them to be nominated Directors and why was that policy adopted by the Company when there were over six hundred shareholders.

The chairman said that they were not asked to purchase shares but they were asked if they would become Directors. For that they had to buy shares. They were appointed Directors after very great consideration and after their names had been suggested to great many shareholders. Several gentlemen declined to act while others, we thought, were not likely to accept the office.

How many shareholders did you ask?

About seven or eight. We also discussed the names of various others and for various reasons we believed they would not accept the office.

Mr. Kooverji then asked why was not the item relating to the sales of stock entered as gross profit. He remarked that shareholders found it very difficult to understand the report in that form.

The chairman remarked that the form of accounts was identically the same as for the past forty years and he was sorry it was not understood.

Mr. Ardeshir Dalal—What is the turnover of the last year and of the two previous years?—I am not sure. The manager thinks it is a private matter but as reporters are here I shall not give it. Every shareholder is entitled to know it and he will be infomed of it if he applies to the manager after the meeting.

A voice—Give it on a piece of paper.

The Chairman—You better come to office afterwards and you will be told.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar asked the chairman for figures of the past years and with those justify the statement in the report that this year's work was satisfactory.

The Chairman gave the figures only.

Mr. Gazadar asked for gross assets but he was refused that information and Mr. Tod remarked that it was not advisable to give but publicly all that information.

MR. KOLAH'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. Kolah then addressed the meeting. He said he wished to point out one or two things which struck him to be important. The first was the Directors' statement that the year showed considerable improvement. If that statement was confined to the last two years he had nothing to state but if it referred to previous years as well, he would say that they had made an advance but probably they had gone down. He thought they did not find any reason for congratulations for this year's work if they looked more critically in it. The profits that they were shown, came from extraneous sources and this led him to his second point, namely,

HOW ARE THE 46,000 MADE UP.

First of all Rs. 1,200 were derived from transfer fees, unclaimed and forfeited dividends, etc. If they knocked that out, their profit dwindled down to Rs. 45,000 and that was derived on eighteen lacs—ten lacs capital and eight lacs stock-in-trade. That gave them two and a half per cent. and he put it to them if that was a fair margin of profit to earn. Then again Rs. 7,200 were earned by them as interest on Port Trust Bonds, and in passing he would repeat his old complaint of the Directors selling off their precious securities to be invested in business. Now the profit was reduced to Rs. 39,000 and then something ought to be taken for rent. If they put down the rent at Rs. 36,000 their item of profit dwindled down to the glorious figure of Rs. 3,000, which on the seven and a half lacs worth of stock he did not think any one taking an impartial view could congratulate himself on such a state of affairs.

He did not wish to say anything about liquidation as that question, he remarked, was bound to come up sooner or later before them.

Mr. Kolah continuing said that if he had a free hand in the matter he would not have voted for the adoption of the report but would have moved its rejection but the result of that would be to deprive poor shareholders of their dividend and he therefore abstained from doing so.

Mr. Kolah then commented on the Directors' action in selling off the securities and also in heavy establishment charges. He remarked that to earn a gross profit of Rs. 1,85,000 they were spending Rs. 1,38,000, that was, that the flesh had gone and the bones had remained to them. Under these circumstances, the shareholders must consider whether such affairs should continue and he would add that if they had not got their own buildings, for the rent of which he would take Rs. 36,000, then they were making a loss of from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 every years and the question therefore, be considered very carefully. He was sure that time was not far for a crisis to come (applause).

CHUNILAL MEHTA.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who spoke next, asked if the year's working had shown a profit of about Rs. 80,000, would they have then considered the result unsatisfactory.

Mr. Kolah—We would have gone in the figures even then.

Mr. Chunilal remarked that in that case the shareholders would have considered the result very satisfactory. The same argument regarding the deductions applied to profits in former years for then when they had made a profit of Rs. 80,000, after deducting the Rs. 50,000 in the manner desired, only Rs. 30,000 would be left which would amount to two per cent. on the capital. Then it was not thought fit to suggest liquidation.

A voice:—This is the result of advance in education.

Continuing, Mr. Chunilal said that to any fair-minded the inference to be drawn was perfectly clear and it was that the business was improving.

Personally, however, he believed that there was no use in carrying on the business under the circumstances the present business was carried on. He did not think any other commercial body could carry on its business in face of the opposition thrown in its teeth. So far as he was concerned, he wished to state that none of them wished to continue on the Board and if they thought the company could prosper with another set of directors, they were at liberty to do so, but what he did wish to point out was that they had good assets, a good name believed them and an excellent good will. He also wished to point out that since the circular letter regarding liquidation was issued, their sales had gone down. (Laughter).

A voice:—That may be a coincidence.

Mr. Chunilal, continuing, said that if opposition was to continue, the sooner they closed the better but he appealed to them to refrain from their opposition for at least four years, the time demanded by their manager to reorganise the whole business.

Mr. Kolah at this stage pointed out that he had made no personal reflection on the Board of Directors.

Dr. Jehangir, who followed, bore excellent testimony to the work done by Mr. Barlow for the company but said that no question of deduction was raised when a company paid handsome dividends and therefore the analogy which Mr. Mehta tried to draw from the results of the past years was answered by the fact that there was no reason to do so. The facts given by Mr. Kolah, he said, could not be denied and they must carefully consider the question of liquidation.

EX-DIRECTOR'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Sorabji E. Warden, who had resigned his seat on the Board since the last meeting, also bore excellent testimony to Mr. Barlow's devotion to that company and said that he had occasion to observe that this agitation did affect their business. Their manufacturers stopped sending their consignments, then the merchant who gave them credit became nervous and their credit was withdrawn. Then there were corporate bodies, who used to give them contracts for year, and they became nervous and remained doubtful to enter into a contract. That considerably affected them. On the other hand they had to consider that they held a large stock and in his opinion there was a chance of reviving their business. They must reduce their unremunerative stock and should not occupy this palatial building and should continue in a back street. The business might then revive and might earn something more.

If even then, Mr. Warden continued, circumstances did not favour he would suggest a small committee of four persons, two Europeans and two Indians, who should be remunerated and asked to go over everything and submit their report within two months. After the report was received they should decide accordingly. That was the best way out of the situation than this acrimonious discussion.

Mr. Gazdar, who followed, pointed out what seemed to be glaring inconsistencies of the directors. He said that in 1910, when they had earned Rs. 40,000 the directors had said they were dissatisfied with the results and this year they had said they had made considerable improvement.

Dr. Master, who spoke next, commented on the appointment of Mr. Tod and Mr. C. V. Mehta and said it was a reflection on the shareholders. He also commented on the present state of affairs and said the present profit was very insignificant.

Mr. F. P. Joshi said the Board must show house rent in the accounts. That was also done by Government regarding their establishments.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

Mr. Barlow then replied on the debate. At first he thanked those shareholders who had made a reference to him in kind terms and for their expressions of appreciation and then proceeded to reply on the various criticisms made. He said that the election of the new directors was no reflection on the shareholders. The Board had considered the names of a good many gentlemen but they gathered that many of them would under no circumstances accept the post. One of them was Dr. Master but they were assured that if he were asked he would not accept the post. Another gentleman was Mr. Kolah and when they were wondering whether he would accept the office or not, they got information from an inside source that he would not.

Mr. Kolah:—Quite right.

The chairman continuing said that they had similarly considered several other names and Dr. Master would thus see that there was no reflection on the shareholders. With regard to the circular about liquidation he wished to state that the directors never doubted that the signatories were not acting according to their conscience but he did not find fault with some matters. Then he could not quite follow Mr. Kolah's figures but what he wanted to say was that in issuing the report, the directors had the last three years in view. The shareholders must remember that the profit of 1910 was not real and had to be written off next year.

Continuing, the Chairman said that he was firmly convinced that the Company was making its headway and they would have better results in the coming year if the, he should say, movement was not pressed. Their manager had been for the last two years occupied in getting the business on its legs and when that was done, he would take steps to extend it, for which there was great room. But he did feel that the business was undoubtedly in its upward way.

The Port Trust Bonds, he said, were sold because it was inevitable to do so for meeting the dividend declared in 1910. He did not wish to refer to the question of rent in detail as diverse views were held on the subject but he wished to point out that he had consulted one of the largest mill-owners in Bombay and he was told that rent would not be shown in the accounts.

Referring to establishment charges, he said they had been reduced by Rs. 16,000 during the last four years.

In conclusion the chairman said that the Board had found right through that their receipt went down when the agitation was going on and they went up when it was quiet. He was quite convinced and he had proof to show that the agitation did do harm.

The proposition for the adoption of the report and the audited accounts was then put to the vote and carried by 12 votes against nil.

Mr. F. R. Joshi moved and Mr. N. H. Cooper seconded the proposal for the sanction of a dividend at Rs. 22-8 per share.

Mr. Bharucha said that dividend warrants should be posted to registered shareholders.

The chairman said that he would consider the point.

NEW DIRECTOR ELECTED.

Mr. E. E. Warden, then moved that Dr. K. N. Sahiar, who retired by rotation, should be re-elected a director.

Mr. F. R. Joshi seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kooverji Mehta moved as an amendment that Mr. Dossabhai Framji Wadia, solicitor, be appointed a director vice Dr. K. N. Sahiar.

Mr. Mehta said that as Mr. Barlow was going Home and Mr. Tod and Mr. C. V. Mehta were new members and Dr. Sahiar was ill for a long time, it was advisable to appoint Mr. Wadia.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar seconded and Mr. Kolah supported the amendment.

The chairman said that in Dr. Sahiar they had found a very useful colleague and he would prefer Dr. Sahiar to Mr. Wadia, though he had nothing to say against Mr. Wadia.

The amendment was then put to the vote and on a show of hands, it was carried by an overwhelming majority. It was then carried as a substantive proposition.

The apointments of Mr. H. N. Tod and Mr. C. V. Mehta as directors were then confirmed.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

Mr. Tod then moved that Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company and Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry be appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each with power to the Board to increase the same to Rs. 1,000 each.

The chairman seconded the proposal.

Mr. Symonds pointed out that as the new Company's Act would come in force next year, the words "subject to the auditors obtaining their licenses" be added.

Mr. Tod accepted the rider.

Mr. M. P. Hakimji then moved as an amendment that Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassubhoy and Mr. A. C. Rice be appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

Mr. Ardeshir Dalal seconded the amendment and Mr. Gazdar supported it.

The chairman said that Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry were their very old servants and unless they got real grounds to find fault with them, they should not drop them. He appealed to the shareholders not to press the amendment.

Mr. F. R. Joshi moved that Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company and Mr. A. C. Rice be appointed auditors on the same remuneration.

This amendment was not seconded and it fell to the ground.

Mr. Hakimji's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority against two dissentients. It was then carried as a substantive proposition.

This concluded the business before the meeting, which dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FLOODED KATHIAWAR.

CORRESPONDENT'S GRAPHIC DETAILS.

MAJOR STRONG'S INVALUABLE WORK.

The Special correspondent of the "Advocate of India," writing from Palitana on the 17th instant, describes how the floods came up during the night of the 11th and the early morning of the 12th, practically exterminating the village of Bharapura, and doing great damage in Palitana itself. Over 200 bodies, he adds, have been recovered; 2,200 houses were swept into ruins; over 500 head of cattle have been extricated and disposed of, and no less than 6,000 people are homeless. Scores of poor souls were washed away into the river and out to sea and no record of them can ever be known.

Bharapura, as I passed, continues the correspondent, was a mass of ruins. A temple, a few Borahs' shops, and a ginning factory were the only buildings that had not collapsed. Masses of twisted bamboo, and timber, and mounds of bricks and mud marked what once were houses. Here and there portions of plaster and brick walls rose forlornly above the debris with dangling framed photographs or texts still affixed.

Coolies were busy digging and shovelling away the debris. They had handkerchiefs tied across their mouths and noses . . . occasionally there were borne on the breeze pungent odours. Little groups of men and women scanned anxiously evey shovelful of earth that was removed. Even at that time all the bodies had not been recovered. At a short distance was a heap of grey ashes, with an occasional flickering flame, a vivid reminder of the urgent measures needed to deal with the dead.

MAJOR STRONG'S RESOURCE.

The town of Palitana itself is typical of the old Indian towns. The streets are narrow and irregular, and crowded. There is not the faintest tinge of the European element in the town. The majority of the people must be very poor. Beyond a slight connection with cotton the town has no industry; and the State derives its revenue from the ryots and others in the cultivated fields. The only Europeans are Major Stong, the Administrator, and his wife, who live some two miles out of the town.

And yet, despite all, Major Strong has prevented an outbreak of disease; the bodies of the dead have been extricated and exhumed or buried; the cattle have been carted away, the choked up drains are being dug up; channels to drain off the water are being dug through the debris; well water has been purified by permanganate of potash, and a ton or more of carbolic and disinfectant has been sprinkled on the ruins.

If ever a man has shown resource and strength it is the Administrator of Palitana. His State officials, too, have rendered invaluable help and his police rissaldar has proved himself a man in a thousand.

Captain Mesk, Political Agent at Gohilwad Prant, also accomplished wonders.

The longer the bodies remained unburied the more distasteful became the work, and the men were only enabled to keep going by tying handkerchiefs soaked in eucalyptus round the lower parts of their faces.

There are tales of heroism without number. A sturdy young servant and the schoolmaster between them saved many boys of the Jain Boarding School.

One woman saved her blind husband and one child, though suffering fearful agonies from wounds inflicted by a falling beam, which cut off one finger and gashed her forearm. She swam and pushed the helpless people through the flood to a tree, and was returning for her second child when the latter was washed away.

On the battlefield of Isandhlwana, Zululand, an obelisk is to be erected to the memory of the 25 officers and 591 non-commissioned officers and men of the 24th Regiment, now the South Wales Borderers, who fell there on January 22, 1879, after a gallant defence against 14,000 Zulus.

Several arrests have been made at Caracas following on the discovery of a plot against the life of General Gomez, the President of Venezuela. The discovery is also said to have led to the flight of a number of politicians from the capital.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

HIS RELIGIOUS MESSAGE.

LECTURE BY REV. C. F. ANDREWS.

A deeply interesting lecture on the above subject was delivered in the Himalaya Brahmo Mandir, Simla, by the Rev. C. F. Andrews of Delhi on Friday, June 6th. After a hymn composed by Rabindranath had been sung, the lecturer began by quoting some of the poems of Rabindranath which were in the form of prayers. These were petitions for purity, devotion, strength of purpose, and divine love. The lecturer then kept a silent pause for meditation. In this way an atmosphere of peace and calm was obtained, which continued throughout the lecture.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, first referred to the profound influence of the poet's father, Debendranath Tagore, Maharshi, both on the age itself in which he lived, and also on the poet's mind. Though Maharshi was frequently away from home, his unseen presence was a powerful factor in shaping the young child's life. This influence remained strong also in latter years. The mother of the poet died in his early childhood, and this naturally caused the father's influence to be all the deeper. Rabindranath learnt specially from his father two things, his intense reverence for the reilgious traditions of his own country, and his faith in the Upanishads as the highest expression of Indian spiritual thought in the past. Other lessons, other influences, came in later, as the lecturer would show, but these remained two outstanding factors all through the poet's life.

AS A LAD OF SIXTEEN.

During Rabindranath's boyhood the reading of the old Bengali Vaishnava poets gave him the first impulse to write systematically in verse. But in those earlier days it was the delight in the beauty of their symbolic imagery that fascinated him, rather than the depth of their religious meaning. The poet had told the lecturer about his bodyhood, how, when he was sixteen or seventeen, there were those about him, among his contemporaries, who openly professed atheism and threw off all the sacred ties of religion; he had himself to pass through a time of testing and difficulty owing to their company. He was never, however, even when this environment was most powerful, shaken in his faith; though times of depression used to come over him which were represented in his earliest lyrics.

The lecturer went on to describe two kinds of religious experience which go to make up, as it were, the framework of saintly lives and to shape them. The first was the experience of the sudden shock of conversion which comes after a long period of intense mental (and often moral) depression: the second was that of gradual growth proceeding step by step towards a clearer and purer vision. In the first case the leap into the world of supreme spiritual reality is taken at a single bound and never retraced. From the moment of conversion onward, the material order of things seems to vanish, the spiritual order alone seems to exist. In the second case the spiritual order is realised through the medium of the material. With Debendranath the experience of conversion in early youth was a very deep and real one. It came first of all at the time of his grandmother's death at Benares, and then was completed when light came to him through reading a passage from the Upanishads. It was not, however, a supreme shock of conversion late in life, such as took place with S. Augustine and Luther, but rather a spiritual awakening in early life of an intensive interior kind. Maharshi's experience, therefore, was a combination of both types, and his attitude towards life was also a synthesis. He combined the *grihastha* and the *sanyasin* stages in one.

AWAKENING TO SPIRITUAL TRUTH.

Rabindranath's awakening to spiritual truth on the other hand, was almost purely of the second type, the type of gradual growth and unfolding of the soul,—the spirit of man receiving through the material world and all its manifold beauty an ever clearer and more luminous vision of God. This was expressed most strikingly in the poem in Gitanjali which has attracted most attention in the West:—

Deliverance is not for me in renunciation. I feel the embrace of freedom in a thousand bonds of delight.
Thou ever pourst for me the fresh draught of thy wine of various colours and fragrance, filling the earthen vessel to the brim.
My world will light its hundred different lamps with thy flame and place them before the altar of thy temple.
No, I will never shut the doors of my senses. The delights of sight and hearing and touch will bear thy delights.
Yes, all my illusions will burn into illumination of joy and all my desires ripen into fruits of love."

JOY IN PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

It was not to be wondered at therefore, if Rabindranath's religious poetry came later in his career and the joy in physical beauty came earlier. He did not 'shut the doors of his senses' in the full vigour of his youth and manhood (a youth and manhood as rich in the pure enjoyment of beauty and nature as this age has ever experienced) but tasted all life's manifold changes, keeping his own heart and his own life pure. There was little need in his case of the stern law, "If thine eye offend thee pluck it out and cast it from thee." This ascetic experience came to him by the natural course of his own life-history, by the sorrows of his own life-story, not by self-imposed and artificial means. He speaks of such self-imposed asceticism in the following terms of deepest irony:—

At midnight the would-be ascetic announced.
"This is the time to give up my home and seek for God. Ah! who has held me here so long in delusion?".
God whispered in his ear "It is I" but the ears of the man were stopped.
With a baby at her breast lay his wife peacefully sleeping.
The man muttered "Who are ye that have kept me here so long?"
God whispered again "It is I" but the man heard not the voice."
The baby cried out in its dream, and nestled still more close to its mother's bosom.
God commanded "Stop, fool. Leave not thy home.' But still the man heard not.
God sighed and complained "Why does my servant go wandering in search of me—forsaking me?"

POET'S CONCEPTION OF GOD.

The lecturer went on to explain the poet's conception of the Jiwan Devata, or 'Lord of Life,' that spirit of God which united his own spirit with all life in nature and in man, with all ages and all climes. He showed how closely parallel this was to Wordsworth's poetic teaching, only in the Indian poet the union of spirit with spirit appeared even more intimate and complete. The lecturer traced this conception to the central Upanishad teaching of the atma and paramatma. There was also in it a close contact with the scientific theory of evolution. But in the poetry and prose of Rabindranath Tagore this whole idea of evolution was taken out of the mechanical region into the personal and spiritual region; it was only in the latter that the religious instinct of man could find ultimate satisfaction when faced with the Evolution-concept.

NEW STRAINS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Two new strains of religious thought in later times had mingled their music with that which had gone before—the Buddhist moral ideal had deeply influenced him on the one hand, and the sayings of Kabir had helped him on the other. But the pure joy of religious devotion and personal communion with the Unseen he had expressed more and more through the symbolism of the early Vaishnava hymns. Rabindranath's 'Gitanjali' was full of this symbolism from beginning to end. The lecturer gave as examples such passages as the following:—

"Thou art the solitary wayfarer in this deserted street. O my only friend, my best-beloved, the gates are open in my house—do not pass by like a dream".....
and again:—
"Art thou abroad on this stormy night on the journey of love, my friend? The sky groans like one in despair.
"I have no sleep to-night. Ever and again I open my door and look out on the darkness, my friend!"

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN TEACHING.

With regard to the direct influence of Christian teaching upon the poet's religious life and thought, the lecturer could only speak with diffidence. He had never himself made special enquiry from his friend, Rabindranath; he had felt the Christian *spirit* so deep and strong in all his intercourse with him that he had never even wished to broach the question of its origin: he had rather delighted in its presence and it had bound him to his friend with the deepest ties of intimate affection. But when, recently, it had been publicly stated in India that certain of his poems, containing some of his deepest thoughts, were *borrowed* from Christianity, he (the lecturer) felt bound in the interest of truth to protest. The most beautiful of these poems, perhaps the most beautiful in all modern religious literature, was as follows:—

"There is thy footstool and there rest thy feet, where live the poorest, and lowliest and lost.
When I try to bow to thee, my obeisance cannot reach down to the depth where thy feet rest among the poorest and lowliest and lost.
Pride can never approach to where thou walkest in the clothes of the humble among the poorest and lowliest and lost.
My heart can never find its way to where thou keepest company with the companionless among the poorest, the lowliest, and the lost."

That the Christian spirit is here expressed with infinite beauty, simplicity and tenderness, cannot be doubted for a moment; but the symbolism can be traced to ancient Hinduism itself and there is not unmingled with it the echo of the compassion of the Budha.

Perhaps it would be well, the lecturer concluded, to avoid all attempts at analysis and to receive the mesage of the poet in its wholeness—to realize in its purport the dawning of a harmony when those with different traditions of the religious life behind them should not condemn one another in useless controversy, or strive to destroy the most delicate flower of a brother's faith by rash words of contempt, but rather rejoice in finding points of mutual contact and sympathy and love.

BARISAL TRIAL.

STORY OF SECRET ORGANISATION.

A REVOLUTION FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

APPROVER'S AMAZING EVIDENCE.

ACCUSED AND POLITICAL DACOITIES.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle")

BARRISAL, June 18.

In the Barisal conspiracy trial yesterday, Mr. Gupta put in some official documents in connection with the Dacca conspiracy case, as two of the accused in in the present case were also accused in the other case. He then put in certain documents which were fully on those lines. The first document was found on 24th February last on the person of Romesh Chunder Acharya at Barisal and known as the district organisation scheme. It laid down that one man should be in charge of the headquarters, who was to regulate the district centres. The administration of subordinate centres was on the same lines as sketched in the "Paridarsak." The Government territorial division was adopted. The district organisers were to spread their ideas through each boy in school and for the purpose of propagandist work opportunity was to be taken of "Harirloot," a sort of religious service. The secrets of the organisation were so arranged that one member would not know the work of another, and no one was permitted to copy the rules without the order of the superiors. In recruiting boys, their antecedents and those of their relations were enquired into, specially if there was any Government Police officer among their relatives. Unmarried youths with plenty of energy were selected to tackle all schools. Non-observance of secrecy was considered as a breach of discipline. The district organisers were required to secure survey and settlement maps. If there were arms belonging to another party such arms were to be taken away by any means. Members of the inner circle were not to write letters without an order of the head organiser. The names of custodians of arms and documents were not to be mentioned in reports and they were not to go to places where there was any danger.

Mr. Gupta said precisely the same rules of conduct were found in the Dacca case and these were called "village notes."

RULES OF CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Nelson resumed the hearing of the case to-day (Wednesday) at 10-45 a.m.

Mr. Gupta, continuing his address on behalf of the prosecution, summed up the contents of the document of the district organisation which he read yesterday. He next referred to the document purporting to be the rules of membership which was also found on the person of Romesh Chunder Acharya. It began with "Om Bande Mataram." It said that at the time of admission every member was to take a vow and pay the admission fee. Every member was to live as an ascetic, eschewing onions, fowl and intoxicating drugs. The Geeta should be read by every member. They were to attend on the sick, cremate the dead, help the poor and protect the chastity of women. Every member was to read the Bible, the Geeta, and the Koran. Besides this they should read works of current religion, Karmayoga, Bharat, History of du Disher Katha," "Anand Math" "Sigaji," Lives of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Napoleon and Washington. The rules further urged that every member should read the newspapers and would have to learn the Homeopathy and Biochemic method of treatment and Veterinary Surgery. He should be guided by the authorities and should not be allowed to leave any place without permission. Letters should be inclosed in envelopes and burnt as soon as perused. They should be sent through the president. No distinction should be made between old and new members. It further urged that every one should consider this as a Military Organisation and should consider that they are bringing about a revolution for righteousness and not selfishness. If there were any danger of any member falling into the hands of the enemy he should meet him manfully and not fly away. Any member frustrating the cause would be treated as an enemy.

LATER.

Counsel for the Crown referring to the rules of membership said that every member should before admission take the vow and pay the fee. He should live the life of an ascetic and do acts of purity and chastity. He should read the Bible, Koran and Gita and read also the lives of Mazinni, Garibaldi, Napoleon and Washington. Members should learn Homeopathy and Biochemic and Veterinary Surgery. Every member should consider it as a military organisation and that he is bringing about a revolution for righteousness and any member frustrating the cause will be considered as an enemy.

SECRET ORGANISATION.

Mr. Gupta next referred to the quarterly report of the organisation. One such copy, viz. the first quarterly report was found in the box of the approver, Girindra Mohun Das. This report gave a detailed account about the population of schools, climate of the following places:—Durgapur, Ameerabad, Beloia in Tipparah, Sarwatli and Beedgram in Chittagong. Under the heading "Notes on Organisation", there are thirteen names. Under the heading of organisation came medicine, spying and asram and under each of these subheads there were some names. The second chapter was headed, "Press and waiting", and under it came the heading of violence and under which came again the following subheads:—(1) Arms, repairing and handling, (2) Action which meant dacoity, (3) coining and (4) fowling.

Mr. Gupta next referred to another important document namely, a list containing the names of members of the organisation at Barisal. This list contained the names of the Barisal accused and was made according to the instruction contained in the District Organisation Scheme. It contained also the names of members engaged in farming, rowing and shooting.

The next document was an account of work done by the Barisal Section showing the disposal of the loot in all dacoities in Backerganj. This account covered over a period of ten months ending in October last. The left-hand side contained entries of receipt and on the right-hand side entries of expenses. On the receipt side there were entries showing receipt of one finger ring in action, that is dacoity, deposits made by some members from sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 400 of gold and silver. Total deposit was Rs. 990. On the expenditure side there were items such as expenses in three, meaning expenses incurred in the three dacoities. Total expenses amount to Rs. 1,040.

SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS.

Mr. Gupta then referred to another document known as "the letter questions". In this document a series of questions were put by the writer. It was found in a box of the approver, Girindra Mohan Das, and posted at Mayapore in October, 1912, and was addressed to Girindra. The questions were very significant. The writer asked Girindra what they could get by swelling their ranks and by taking in boys into the organisation? Would they be able to drive away the English soldiers. If another Sepoy Mutiny did not take place what could they do? There could not be anything without establishing centres on hills. Secret murders or guerilla warfare could not help them. So it was necessary to have military training. The letter was signed.

The last document to which the Counsel referred was a letter found in Girindra's box, signed by one Haridas and addressed to "Chota Dada" in which the writer wanted to know whether it was a sin to commit dacoity and he said he would not commit any further dacoities.

The Counsel next read extracts from "Sandhaya" "Yagunter" and a "Sadhin Bharat" which were found in the possession of the accused. These were all documents which are exhibited in this case. Mr. Gupta next submitted that the evidence he was going to call might be classed into five heads namely:—(1) Association (2) Handwriting, (3) Overt acts, (4) Search and (5) Miscellaneous. This concluded the opening address, after which evidence was called.

AN APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Girindra Mohan Das Gupta, son of Additional Magistrate Mr. Jamini Mohan Das Gupta aged eighteen, the first approver, examined, said:—

My father is an Additional Magistrate at Midnapore. Before he was transferred to Midnapore, he was at Mymensingh and before that he was at Dacca. I have read up to First Examination in Arts. I was convicted under section 412 of the Arms Act and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment in February 1913. The section 412 refers to receiving stolen property. In my case it refers to the booty of Mangalbund dacoity found in my box at Wari in Dacca. Besides the silver ornaments the box contained cartridges, gunpowder, musket balls and manuscripts, documents and letters. I know Saroda Bhattacharjee. He was my schoolmate at Dacca. He also used to come to my house. I met him one day at the Town Medical Hall. We had a talk and Saroda asked me if I had any aim in life. I told him that my ideal is to lead an honest life, make religion the goal of life. I told him that if I get good company it will be easier to gain my ideal. Saroda told me he could get me good company if I met him every day on the river side. The next we met at the Coronation Garden, where I was introduced to a boy named Banikanta Acharya who gave me the biography of Mazini and Garibaldi in Bengali. A few days after that Bani and Saroda introduced me to Madan Mohan Bhowmic, Narendra Sen and Manindra Bhusan Roy. I received instructions from them on political and religious matters. After I returned the books on Mazini and Garibaldi, they gave me two books, "History of Freedom" and "Desher Katha." Then Madan gave me "The Writings of Vivekanand". About ten or fifteen days after this Protul Chunder Ganguli and Saroda Bhattacharjee came to my house. They told me that I would have to go to Swamibag, which is about one-fourth of a mile from my house. We went there and set at the door of Kali's temple. Protul produced two papers, one a manuscript and the other printed. The manuscript was the rules of membership and the other was headed 'vows'.

A RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION.

On the Court reassembling, after midday adjournment, the examination of the approver, Girindra Mohan Das Gupta, was continued:—

He said I had forgotten to mention that among the persons who were with me at the Swamibag was Ramesh Chunder Acharya. They asked me to read the vows and rules of membership. The first rule in the vows was, "I shall never sever myself from "Samity". I don't remember other rules but they were binding on members to do the work of the Samity. The rules of memberships dealt with rules a person had to observe after becoming a member. Members were required to pay one rupee as admission fee and a subscription of not less than annas four. One rule stated that a revolution was to be brought about for the purpose of religion, that is, after the country became independent, the old "Sanatan" religion would be established. I brought those papers home. There was no particular name of the Samity but it was known as a secret society. This took place in April 1912. After that I came to know many members (witness mentioned the names of several accused as members). Kalichurun, another member, said, that this Samity had branches at Barisal, Dacca, Jalpaipuri, Pabna, Mymensingh and other parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Ramesh used to come to Barisal in connection with the work of the Barisal branch. Professedly the object of the Samity was to establish "Sanatan" religion, but really to bring about a revolution. I heard that if rules and vows are not observed a member was liable to be shot dead. After taking vows, I received instructions from Madan. I took the vow at the Kali's temple at Shambag. I used to pay the subscription to Madan and was practically subordinate to him. Narendra Nath Sen was our general leader. Among other leaders was Madan Mohan Bhowmic. He was in charge of the Dacoits and Action Department. Galichand also belonged to that department. Protul was in charge of the Town Section and Arms. All letters intended for the members of the Samity used to come to one address and he used to distribute them. The outer cover was addressed to one man, but the inner cover contained individual member's name. Letters were usually addressed to such person who had not been vigorously watched by the police or whose houses had not been searched.

A SECRET ARMOURY.

Continuing the approver said: "Two months before my arrest, I saw constable Ratilal Roy watching us. On the river banks one day Parimal Sirkar, pointing to Ratilal, said that he was watching us. On hearing that the police were watching us we changed the meeting place. I heard from Saroda that our Samity had mock-fights before. I was not treated like an ordinray member. I was shown special favour. One day, Monindra told me that they expected much from me, that they showed me special favour on account of my social position, and also because I was a zealous member. Arms and ammunition used to be kept with me. Madan Babu told me if I could get away for a month he would take me to a place called the parade ground for training in the use of arms. He also asked me to get revolvers from Calcutta shops in my father's name. About a month or two after I had taken the vow, Madan gave me some cartridges and papers. About a fortnight after that, he made over another lot of cartridges and used to keep them in my box. These cartridges were found in my box on the day I was arrested. I had about six or seven hundred rounds of cartridges in the box given by Madan. I had also seen arms and ammunition in the house of Narendra Sen. He had ten rifles and guns. They were being cleaned when I saw them. Three of us took them out of Narendra's house and took them to the house of Khagendra Nath Choudhury. We left cleaned guns there, but we removed some swords and guns from Khagendra's house to Protula's house. There we saw Protul and Narendra. Madan told me these guns were procured from Calcutta by paying more money to shopkeepers. Madan also told me they also imported arms and ammunition from Germany.

PREPARING FOR A REVOLUTION.

Men were collected for the purpose of a revolution. Our Samity had committed the Panam, Kola and Nangalganj dacoities. Some members went to commit a dacoity at Comilla where thirteen were arrested. Madan one day asked me: Do you want to go on action (by action he meant dacoity). Madan told me I should go into action to make myself bold and enterprising. I did not go as my father was then at home. Madan also asked me to go to Panam. The first attempt at Nagalbund was unsuccessful because the party took a long time to prepare their food and overslept themselves. The first attempt at Panam was unsuccessful because they could not get boats. I heard the Kola dacoity was committed by members of our society. I heard about the Comilla dacoity from conversation between the society members. Debendra of Dacca was arrested in that connection. I was present at the conversation among Noren, Madan and Protul and heard that some men would go to Comilla. This was about fifteen days before Debendra was arrested. By arrangement one day, I and Monindra went to Naraingan] on two bicycles. He brought some bundles next day. We again went to Naraingan] and brought some more bundles. On our way back Monindra told me the bundles contained the loot in Nangalbund dacoity committed in the house of Peary Mohun Shaw. I kept the bundles in my box. A few days after that I and Gnanranjan Das Gupta again went to Naraingan], and we met Paritosh there. We brought some more bundles on that day which were taken away by Gnanranjan. I cannot say what became of the bundles. They contained silver ornaments which were looted in Nangalbund dacoity.

The Court then rose for the day.

LORD CURZON'S PRAISE OF SIR E. GREY.

PLACE OF GEOGRAPHY IN WORLD POLITICS.

Among the distinguished gathering at the dinner of the Royal Geographical Society, held on May 26 at the Hotel Metropole, under the presidency of Lord Curzon, were Sir Edward Grey, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, Sir F. D. Lugard, Lord Lamington, Commander Evans, Sir Edward Poynter, Sir Archibald Geikie, and Sir Albert Markham.

For the first time in the history of the society ladies were present, there being six among about 250 men. Among them were Miss Lowthian Bell, the first lady recipient of a diploma at the hands of the society; Mrs. Ray Batty, Mrs. Henry Paget, and Mrs. Bullock Workman.

In proposing the toast of the guests Lord Curzon explained that ordinarily the recipients of the medals were the principal guests. On this occasion, owing to sad circumstances with which they were all acquainted, the medallists were beyond the reach of earthly honours. But they rejoiced in the presence of the principal surviving members of that great expedition.

If he might use a metaphor—and not, he hoped, on this occasion a mixed metaphor, Lord Curzon added feelingly—the shares of geography stood very high in the market of the world's appreciation.

Geographical knowledge was one of the most potent influences working for peace. And, owing mainly to the cruises carried out by his Majesty's Ministers, there was hardly a part of the Empire that was not now familiar with the lesnine features of the First Lord of the Admiralty. He wished to offer to the Government their thanks for the interest they had shown in the science of geography, and they felt particular sympathy with the Foreign Secretary in the arduous, complicated, and protracted business in which he had for some months been engaged. (Cheers.)

Within his experience of public life no Foreign Minister had been so completely assured of the confidence and support of the nation. (Cheers.)

So far as they could judge, said Lord Curzon, our Foreign Minister had played a part in the councils of Europe with great wisdom, with complete lack of self-interest or self-advertisement, arts of which he was conspicuously incapable—and with commanding influence. (Cheers.)

STRUGGLE TO LIVE AT HOME.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said that if continued absence from home were a qualification for membership of the society, he would be amply qualified. For the last 28 years he had had a continual struggle to live at home, and during the last seven or eight the struggle had met with a complete want of success.

It was only right that he should acknowledge that any success which we had had in Foreign Policy was owing to the most generous support which he had received from both side of the House of Commons. If the stock of geography, as Lord Curzon said, now stood high, it was because the study of geography had been made more useful, and now embraced not mere outlines, but the natural resources of a country.

The British Empire had not been built up perhaps because of the close study of geographical problems, but he was convinced that it was necessary for the feature welfare of the Empire that they should be keenly examined.

To the toast of "Polar Exploration," proposed by Major Leonard Darwin, General A. W. Greely responded; and Lord Milner proposed the health of the society and of the president.

Paragraphs of the existing German law against espionage has been amended by making anyone who at a place of military importance makes incorrect statements regarding himself or nationality liable to one year's imprisonment or confinement in a fortress or to a fine of £50. In other provisions more stringent penalties for actual offences are imposed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST CART DRIVER.

RUNS AWAY WITH EIGHT BAGS OF SUGAR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Salway charged one Lalji Hasan, a cart driver, with breach of trust as a carrier in respect of eight bags of sugar valued at Rs. 175. The case for the prosecution was that the accused hired labour cart No. 9214 from its owner on the 28th May. He removed its number plate and fixed on it one bearing No. 2323 and went to ply for hire. The complainant Tricumdas Jaitha loaded in the cart eight bags of sugar and directed him to take them to the railway yard at Carnac Bunder. But the latter sold the bags to one Dhanji Peerbhoy, and was subsequently arrested by the police, who recovered four bags of the value of Rs. 105. The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship, convicting the accused, remarked that such practices were getting common in Bombay and with the view of giving protection to trade, they must be put down with a strong hand. The accused was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dhanji Peerbhoy was then charged with receiving the bags knowing them to have been dishonestly obtained. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default to undergo six months' further imprisonment with hard labour. But of the fine, Rs. 75 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

A CHILD ROBBED.

OLD THIEF SNATCHES BANGLE AND STRIKES BEARER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kekobad Mody of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police charged one Ramdev Gulraj with the theft of a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 150, and with assault. It appeared from the evidence that on the 15th instant one Abdul Majidkhan, who had his child in his arms, was getting into a local train at the Marine Lines Station, when the accused snatched the bangle which the child was wearing. Abdul, on noticing this, caught the accused, when the latter gave him a blow on his face and tried to run away, but was arrested by the police. The accused was convicted, and as he had six previous convictions against him, he was sentenced, to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, ordered William Edmund Dalby (19), a European seaman, to be sent to the Government Workshouse for having no visible means of subsistence.

The accused was prosecuted by Sergeant Frost. It was said that the accused came out to Bombay about a year ago as a seaman and worked at several places, but was at present unable to find employment.

AN EXPENSIVE TRAM RIDE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted one Ladu Hunata of cheating the Tramway Company and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 102.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the Tramway Company.

It was alleged that the accused some days ago got into a tram car at Wari Bunder and obtained the ticket of a friend getting down. With this ticket he was travelling in the direction of the Fort when he was challenged by a Tramway Inspector and the fraud was discovered which resulted into the present prosecution.

MISSING MEDICAL STUDENT.

Mr. A. D'Silva, aged about twenty-seven, a Medical student, has been reported to be missing since Monday last. He had been ill and was some time in hospital. He had also failed in his examination four days ago. On Monday he was seen near a well in the compound of the J. J. Hospital and shortly after he was missed the well was dragged but no body was found except a handkerchief bearing his initials. As no trace of him could be obtained the well is being watched.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The Catholic Educational Institute was opened on Monday last by the Rev. Dr. J. Freitas. The Patriarch of the East Indies, Dom Matheus Oliviera Xavier, and the Archbishop of Damaun, Dom Sebastrao Pereira, were present.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

BOMBAY WORKING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the working committee of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, Bombay, was held yesterday in the Municipal Corporation Hall. Sir Pherozshah Mehta was in the chair.

The principal business for the meeting was the Secretaries' report of the work done and arrangements made finally for the celebration of the Children's Day.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, one of the Secretaries, made a brief statement about the work done. He said that the fund of the committee now amounted to Rs. 15,670, including Rs. 5,000 contributed by the Corporation. Up to date 420 schools comprising about 56,700 children, 31,600 Hindus and 25,000 non-Hindus,—had applied to partake in the celebrations and it is expected that in the course of the remaining two days 30 more schools would apply. About 60,000 souvenirs, containing the portraits of Their Excellencies printed on art paper would be distributed among the school children in Bombay and about 80,000 had already been sent throughout India. Of these 10,000 copies on cardboard were supplied to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. It was expected that more orders—would be received. Special songs had been composed in Gujarati, Urdu and Marathi, to be recited by the children on the day. The work of decorating school buildings and making such arrangements had been enthusiastically taken up by teachers and volunteers of whom 75 were gentlemen and 26 ladies some members of the committee would also visit the schools on the day to see that everything was being properly done.

The chairman then read the following letter received by the Secretaries from Lt.-Col. Robertson, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy:

Robertson, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Secretaries:

"Dear Sir,—I am desired by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th June and to express to you the great pleasure its receipt was to Her Excellency. She wishes me to convey to you her deep sense of gratitude for all the committee have done and it is Her Excellency's earnest wish that the children may spend a happy day. Her Excellency is anxious that you should thank each and all of the members in her name."

It was resolved to send a message of thanks for the letter to His Excellency.

It was resolved to send a telegram on the night of the 19th to His Excellency felicitating him on the happy day and conveying to him their intention of celebrating the day. It was also resolved that another telegram be sent on the evening of the 20th saying how the day was observed.

With regard to His Excellency the Governor's suggestion that Rs. 100 be sent from the funds of the committee to each of the divisional commissioners as a help to them in celebrating the day, it was resolved to act according to His Excellency's suggestion.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

STRANGE STORY OF THE SEA.

DAMAGED OIL STEAMER'S REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 18.

A strange story of the sea has been told by Captain Burn of the steamer Saranac, owned by the Tank Storage and Carriage Co., of London, to a "Statesman" representative.

Saranac is a mail steamer and was carrying 6,300 tons of oil from New York to Calcutta. On May 28, when seven miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon, and three miles out from shore she struck an uncharted rock. She struck the rock three times and it was found that two of the tanks in the middle of the ship were letting in water. Water came in and lifted the oil to the top of the tank and there it stopped. And in this condition the vessel was navigated up to Calcutta, a journey which took five days. When the cargo of oil had been pumped out, the vessel went into dry docks and it was only then that the extent of the damage was discovered. On fore and aft were two huge rents in plates and in the middle of the hull was a gash twenty to thirty feet long and an inch wide, while here and there were huge dents big enough for a man to put his head through. Any ordinary steamer so damaged would have gone down in a very short while, but the Saranac being loaded with oil the latter kept the water out and the vessel floated almost as well as though nothing had happened.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeing of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall. The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee was in the chair.

Only some formal business was considered and disposed of.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

NEW ACADEMIC COSTUMES.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Friday the 4th July to transact among other things the following business:

Consideration of Dr. Harold H. Mann's notice of motion on the recommendation of the syndicate regarding the degrees of Bachelor of Commerce, Master of Science and Doctor of Hygiene to the following effect:—

(i) That the following be *added* after the last line on page 858 of the Calendar for 1912-13:—

"B. Com.: Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shapes as Oxford B.A.; Hood.—Black silk, bound with violet silk, one inch wide."

(ii) That the following be *added* after line 3 on page 859 of the Calendar for 1912-13:—

"M. Sc.: Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.; Hood.—Black silk, lined with yellow silk."

(iii) That the following be *added* after line 20 on page 859 of the Calendar for 1912-13:—

"D. Hy.: Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M. A.; *Full dress*, crimson silk, white silk facings, shape as M.A.; Hood.—Crimson silk, lined with white silk."

Consideration of a proposal to so modify the standard for passing the Matriculation Examination as to permit a candidate who may fail in one subject only and who my obtain an aggregate of at least 45 per cent. of the total marks obtainable to pass the Examination on the recommendation of a majority of two-thirds of the examiners.

Mr. E. D. Talati has given due notice of his intention to move—That the following sentence be *added* at the end of Regulation No. 19 of the new Regulations in Arts and also at the end of the paragraph headed "*Matriculation Examination (New Regulations)*," pages 104 and 239 respectively of the Calendar for 1912-13:—"Should a candidate, however, not obtain the minimum mentioned above in *one* subject *only*, he should be declared to have passed the Examination if on a review of the candidate's marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the examiners present decide that the candidate should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtain at least 45 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 18.

The Arabian Sea current has strengthened on the West Coast and has given some useful light to moderate the rain in North Rajputana and the Punjab. The Bay current has given less rain owing to the appearance of disturbance at the head of the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, fairly general in Burma, Central India and in the west and local in Assam, Bengal and Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in the west, the United Provinces, North Rajputana and south-east of Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Slipper Island two inches; Victoria Point three; Moulmein one; Lashio and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darjeeling two; Sirsa one and a half; Marmagoa one; parwar and Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in central parts of the country and at the head of the Bay.

BOMBAY DASHA-LAD MITRA MANDAL.

A special meeting of the members of the Bombay Dasha-Lad Mitra Mandal together with their children, will be held to-morrow in Sheth Gangadas Vijbhukhandas' Kashibag, C. P. Tank Road, at 7 a.m. (B.T.), to celebrate the Children's Day, for which the following programme has been arranged:—Speeches by the members pertaining to the occasion; recitations of special poems composed for the occasion by children; distribution of sweets by Dr. Nagindas Maneklal; distribution of prizes by Messrs. Chhotalal Dayabhai Kinarivala, Dayabhai Jagjivandas and Tuljaram Rajaram Pardivala individually.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CARNAC BUNDER.

At the Morgue yesterday the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Ragu Pandu (22), a Hindu labourer working in the Carnac Bunder goods yard of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. The deceased was injured by a beam falling over his stomach while he was in the act of removing it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary meeting of the members of the Union, will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.)

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA 2: B. A. C. 1.

The Commercial Gymkhana were out for the first time this season at full strength to meet the B. A. C. in a practice game last evening on the Oval. After a close and exciting game the Gymkhana proved their superiority by the narrow margin of one goal in three. The B. A. C. turned out four short, the blanks being filled by Hildreth (goal). James (back) and two of the military at half.

The Commercial kicked off and from the start met with a sturdy defence. The Gymkhana end was now attacked which quickly returned to the B. A. C. quarter and Hildreth was called upon to run out and save. The Commercial left next carried the ball down the line and centred to Murray, who had only Hildreth left to beat which he did with a soft shot. The B. A. C. then took more seriously to the game and pressed the Commercial for a short period. Harewood and Chapman were now seen playing hard. They kicked well, but the determination of the B. A. C. forwards was rewarded by Crawley scoring for his side after a combined run. The teams being thus placed on level terms again, both sides tried hard to gain an advantage. The ball travelled from end to end but the backs on both sides were playing carefully preventing the score from being increased. After 15 minutes play the Commercial scored through Osbourne, the centre-half, who beat the B. A. C. custodian with a long shot which the latter misjudged. With one point to the bad the B. A. C. tried hard and on two occasions missed scoring by inches. The Commercial then pressed, well-supported by their halves, Osbourne at centre-half being conspicuous by his clean play. The first half closed with the B. A. C. confined to their own territory.

The second period was of a more open nature. The Commercial forwards combined well on several occasions but had hard luck in not adding to their score. The B. A. C. forwards by now appeared to have suffered from want of training and their movements were confined to individual runs in which they were stopped on each occasion by Harwood. The last 10 minutes showed a revival of form on both sides. The B. A. C. bore down on the Gymkhana goal and Rockley threw away a good opportunity of equalising. The Commercial then took up the running and gave Hildreth an anxious time. The B. A. C. tried again and the Commercial, still going strong, did their utmost to break through but without success. The game concluded with the Commercial well in front of their opponents' goal.

The Commercial forwards are a nippy set and each man in his place did well. Harwood and Chapman at back with Osbourne at half played excellent football. For the B. A. C. Crowley was far above the rest of their front line while James and the two military men were responsible for keeping the Commercial from giving up many more points than would have been otherwise registered.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

Betting on the Royal Hunt Cup:—

9 to 1 against Maiden Erlegh.

10 to 1 against Fairy King.

100 to 8 against Tuxedo and Adam Bede.

100 to 7 against Khedive 3.

20 to 1 against Long Set and Cuthbert.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

LATER.

The following are probable starters in the Royal Hunt Cup, with jockeys:—

Long Set, ridden by Higgs.
Maiden Erlegh, Maher.
Adam Bede, Foy.
Eton Boy, Jelliss.
Bachelor's Hope, Donoghue.
Jaeger, Walter Griggs.
Cigar, Martin.
Bonbon Rose, Sharpe.
Jingling Geordie, Wheatley.
Fairy Kin, W. Huxley.
Castleton, Greening.
Tuxedo, Whalley.
Outram, Robbins.
Oliver Goldsmith, Bullock.
Khedive 3, R. Stokes.
Cuthbert, Buckley.
Highrock, E. Huxley.
Diadumenos, Prout.

No jockeys have been selected for the following: Sleipner, Melody, matelot, shanballymore, Sobieski, Cullen Castle.

THE DERBY STAKES.

INJUNCTION AGAINST OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

It is understood that an application will be made to Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division, on the 20th instant, asking that Messrs. Weatherby and owners of horses placed after the objection to Craganour be restrained from parting with or receiving any part of the Derby Stakes.

CRICKET.

THE L. B. W. LAW.

It is not with any idea of starting a controversy in a matter on which opinion will always be divided in a manner and to an extent nothing can alter, writes "A Member of M.C.C." in the "Athletic News," that I refer to the leg-before-wicket law. I do so because, judging from the play I have seen this season, the evils of bad-play have been very greatly exaggerated. While it is perfectly true that what is known as the "two-eyed stance" at the wicket has brought in its train an undesirable style of batting, it is equally true that balls that used to get wickets do not do so now so readily, because batsmen have cultivated "watching her from the pitch" to such an extent as to almost bring about the abolition of forward play and the off-drive and the cut.

But because they have in this way made batting a different—certainly a less attractive—game from that it used to be when a half-volley meant four most times, it is scarcely logical to compel by legislation a still greater revolution a revolution, too, in the direction of unattractiveness!—by re-it order to defeat the methods of the two-eyed stance. For that is the long and the short of it. They are the men whose methods have revived the question and they are the very men the suggested alteration in the law would least affect, since players of that type have practised themselves to play in the best of ways for preventing the ball from ever hitting their legs—if they wish.

That, at present, it does hit the legs fairly often is almost entirely due to the fact that they have attempted a scoring stroke. Tell them that if the ball hits their leg when the leg is between wicket and wicket they will be given out, and it is all London to a mulberry the ball seldom will hit them on the leg. Simply, the scoring-stroke will not be attempted, and thus at the expense of an attempt to put down pad-play by a stroke or two of the pen we shall make the game much less attractive by losing a considerable number of strokes with the bat. Such an alteration in the law would never trouble the big run-getters so far as losing their wicket is concerned; it would only reduce the numbers of their runs.

A QUESTION OF BRAINS.

The fact is that the laws are good enough as they stand if the fielding side will only use their brains, as for instance, Trumble did in the famous case of l.b.w. against Ranji at Old Trafford, and as "Razor" Smith did many a time in 1911 when he got men l.b.w. playing for the glance stroke to leg, from what they thought was an off-break, only to find the ball going the other way. How many wickets did John Briggs, James Hallows, Rhodes, Peel, Lohmann, and all the real bowlers get by using their wits alone? They never wanted the l.b.w. law altered, and surely in their day there was even more actual pad-play (that is, leg-across and no stroke) than there is to-day.

C. B. FRY AND THE CRISIS.

The Sphinx-like silence of C. B. Fry both with pen and bat is shortly to be broken, with the mightier of the two implements, at all events. He is shortly publishing his views—before long, in fact—on all the recent crisis business. If the letter-press is half as cunning as the tric of cartoons that will accompany it the vast cricket-reading public is in for a good thing. The said cartoons will adorn many a cricket pavilion before the leafy month is out or I am no judge. As to when Fry will don armour we must look to the sun whence cometh our help in this as in many other matters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES, 1913.

June 1st 8th and 15th Club match.
" 22nd Turner Morrison & Co.
" 29th Bombay City Police.
July 5th R. G. A.
" 6th Thos Cook & Son.
" 13th H. M's Customs.
" 20th H. M's Customs.
" 27th The Mint Recreation Club.
Aug. 2nd 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.
" 3rd Thos. Cook & Son.
" 10th Commercial Gymkhana.
" 16th R. G. A.
" 17th Turner Morrison & Co.
" 23rd 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.
" 24th Bombay City Police.
" 31st R. I. M. Officers.
Sept. 3rd R. I. M. Officers.
" 7th R. I. M. Officers.
" 14th The Mint Recreation Club.
" 21st Commercial Gymkhana.
" 28th do.

ASCOT STAKES.

WON BY RIVOLI.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

The following is the result of the Ascot Stakes:—

RIVOLI	1
CATMINT	2
JUNIOR	3

Twenty-two ran.

Won by a length, one and a half between second and third.

Betting at the start:—

100 to 7 against Rivoli.
100 to 6 against Catmint.
100 to 8 against Junior.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Re JAFFERBHOY SOMJI:—Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Council said the insolvent's public examination was concluded on Friday last. He also applied for fixing a day for the insolvent's discharge. His Lordship granted the application and fixed the 20th August for the insolvent's discharge.

Re KHUSHROO SHAJAHAN AND ORS:—In this matter Mr. Weldon for the insolvents applied for an adjournment of the rule obtained by his clients for the revocation of the adjudication order on the ground that the petitioning creditor Sheriar Aspandiar had served his affidavit on the insolvents only the day before and they had no time to reply to it. Counsel said under rule 19, the creditor was bound to put in his affidavit two days before the hearing of the rule.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, who appeared for the petitioning creditor did not object. His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day.

Mr. Weldon then applied for stay of examination of witnesses, which was to take place to-day.

His Lordship made the order prayed for.

Re CHHOGMAL DHANSUKHDASS AND ORS:—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for the insolvents, applied under the old Act for an order striking off the insolvency proceedings. Counsel said that this was an insolvency of 1896 and his client was the son of the insolvent who was dead.

Judgment was entered against the insolvent for the full amount and that has now been paid by his client.

His Lordship passed the order in terms of Section 87 of the old Act.

ADJOURNMENT GRANTED.

Re KASSAM HUSSEIN TELI AND ORS:—In this matter Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the opposing creditors, the Current Bank, Limited, and asked for for an adjournment on the ground that Mr. Chothia, Solicitor, who attended to this matter was lying ill. Counsel for the insolvents consented and his Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day.

Re JAFFERBHOY RUTTONSEY:—In this matter Mr. S. F. Mulla appeared for Mr. Rahimtulla Meherally Chinoy and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Ebrahim, purchasers of the assets of the insolvent under a scheme of composition sanctioned on the 21st August last, and prayed for an order vesting the property in the applicants.

His Lordship said that the order was already made under the scheme.

Mr. Mulla: Under Section 23 and 30 of the Act a separate order is necessary.

Mr. Justice Macleod: The terms of Section 23 are embodied in the order approving the scheme.

Mr. Mulla: But there is no separate order directing the property to vest in the applicants. This application was deemed to be necessary as the applicants have to file suits.

His Lordship: The application is quite unnecessary. It is rejected.

Re KANAIJALAL JAINARAYEN AND ANR:—Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, for the insolvents applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HAKIM.

Re MAHOMED SIDICK AKBAR:—Mr. Motiwalla for an opposing creditor asked for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why charges under Section 103 A (1) and 103 B (2) should not be framed against him. Mr. Motiwalla said that the insolvent was a hakim and used to keep books, but he had either withheld them or destroyed them. He had also concealed some property. Counsel said he had evidence to show that the insolvent had kept books though he had denied having kept any books. At one time he had made out one single bill for Rs. 1,000, and this he could not have done without keeping books.

His Lordship asked for further particulars before making the order as all these allegations had not been embodied in the petition.

Re KASAM MAHOMED:—Mr. J. D. Davar for an opposing creditor applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the insolvent's application for discharge on the ground that Mr. Chothia, Solicitor, who attended in this matter was ill. Mr. Jesangbhai Patel, for the insolvent consented and the matter was adjourned until the next Court day.

Re JEHANGIR FRAMJI BHUMGARA:—Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said this was the first extension and a day had been fixed for the public examination of the insolvent.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re NAGARJI PRANLAL DESAI:—Mr Motiwalla for the insolvent applied for one month's extension of the interim order. Counsel stated that there was an upcountry creditor at Surat and so much time was required.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had already taken six months. He granted two months time.

Re RASUBHAI JIMAJI:—On the application of Mr. Pendse, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

CREDITORS ALLEGED TACTICS.

Re MULLA HAJI ISA:—Mr. Kapadia, for the petitioning creditor showed cause against a rule obtained by the insolvent for the annulment of the adjudication order. The insolvent appeared in person to support the rule. The petitioner had stated that the adjudication was the result of enmity in the family and this was the last stroke of the petitioning creditor to swallow the whole property. He had Rs. 20,000 worth of property and he was prepared to meet his dues honourably. In answer to His Lordship the insolvent admitted having gone to Civil Jail and having remained there for the full period for non-payment of a decree for costs. His Lordship said that that was an act of insolvency and discharged the rule. The order of adjudication was allowed to stand.

Re KHURSHEDJI BERAMJI CHOKSI:—Mr. Motiwalla for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order and for fixing a day for the hearing of the insolvent's application for discharge. His Lordship extended the interim order and fixed the 6th August for the hearing of his application.

Re MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED:—On the application of Mr. Motiwalla the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

Re DHARAMSEY GULAM HUSSEIN KHOJA:—This insolvent was granted his final discharge under the old Act on his own application.

Re ARDESHIR PESTONJI NANAWATI:—On the application of this insolvent. His Lordship granted him a rule for final discharge under the old Act.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge absolute:—Haridass Premji Vami, St. John Jacob, Mahomed Ibrahim Aboomiya and another, Haridass Ratansi Thucker, Kurji Praddam Thucker and Devji Virsi.

In granting discharge to Haridass Ratansi His Lordship asked him how he came to incur his debts. The insolvent said he had filed a partition suit against his father and he was made to pay costs in that suit. He said he was advised by Dayal Mulji, formerly a managing clerk of an attorney, to file this suit and was told that he would not have to pay costs. He was, however, made to sign an agreement whereby he was to pay one-fourth of what he recovered from his father in that suit.

His Lordship: Take my advice and have nothing to do with Dayal Mulji in future.

The insolvent: No, my Lord, now whenever I see him, I pass him at a distance.

The discharges of the following insolvents were adjourned:—Bala alias Pandurang Barock and another, Narayan Sakharam Chachad, Dorabji Cowasji Banaji, Gajana Baba Khande, Mahomedali Noorali Khoja, Maneck Sadashiv Pathare, Narain Vithal, Pradhan Muas and others and Syed Hussein Syed Abdul Rahim Amazi.

For the last named insolvent Mr. Kapadia appeared and said the insolvent was trading with Persia and had sustained heavy losses owing to the unsettled state of affairs in that country. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 58,000. In answer to His Lordship the insolvent said he could not state the extent of his business. His Lordship adjourned his discharge for one year.

INSOLVENT'S BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before the Commissioner in Insolvency.)

JETHA NARSI, *v.* OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, AND KALIDAS NARANDAS & BROS.

This matter was heard before Mr. Justice Macleod, the Commissioner in Insolvency, for argument of Rule nisi for disallowing claim.

Under certain contracts made with the insolvent the claimants demanded delivery orders. On being informed by the Official Assignee that the debtor had become insolvent, they claimed damages for breach of contract. The Official Assignee rejected the claim and hence this application.

The Acting Advocate-General appeared to argue against the rule.

Mr. Setalvad appeared in support of the rule. The learned Advocate-General argued that he relied altogether on the case of Champsey Purbut *v.* Messrs. Gill and Co. (7 Bom. L. R. 805) and according to that decision the contract was void.

Mr. Setalvad contended that Champsey *v.* Gill did not apply to the present case. The decision in that case went beyond what was necessary, and must be considered "obiter dicta." Rule 12 of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association did not say when contracts became void, but merely laid down the measure of damages.

Mr. Justice Macleod in delivering judgment said that all the contracts were made subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association. The claimants by their letter of 10th March called upon the insolvent to give delivery orders. The Official Assignee by his letter of the 27th March informed them that the debtor had become insolvent and that he was informed by the insolvent that the contracts were wagering contracts. They then claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 7,000 against the estate. The Official Assignee rejected the claim on the ground that the facts were the same as in Champsey Purbut's case and that by reason of rule 12 of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association the contract was a wagering contract. Against the Omcial Assignee's decision this application was filed. The question was whether the contract was a wagering transaction. Rule 14 of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association formed part of the contract. It was argued that it had been held by the Appellate Court that the agreement was to pay differences and was therefore void, and that, therefore, the whole contract became void under the contract act. In the first case, the decision in Champsey's case was based upon admissions made by parties in that court. There was no admission in this case that the clause contained an agreement to pay differences. The clause was an agreement that, if one of the parties became insolvent, the other side was to treat it as a breach and the measure of damages was to be ascertained according to that clause. The clause did not, therefore, make the contract void. That clause did not show that at the date of the contract the parties intended to gamble in differences. Then again, the construction of clause 14 was not necessary in Champsey's case. It was held on the facts in that case that the plaintiff failed to make delivery. The case was decided on the assumption that the plaintiff admitted breach by not taking delivery. The other part of the judgment was "obiter dicta" and was not binding on his Lordship. Clause 14 did not make the contract void. The Official Assignee must decide the case on the merits. The applicants were to have their costs out of the assets.

Solicitors for the applicant: Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for the respondent: Amin and Desai.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 19TH.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar).

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

995-12—Waph & D. Bhimrao Atmaram & anr. v. Mandvi Randneang Nagwkar & anr.

330-13—Aneen & D. Tejmal Bhagahand & Co. a firm v. Bai Navaghai widow & anr.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1341-12—Dastur & Co. Balkissondas Jukissondas & ors. v. Anandrao Ramchandra.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

s.c.c.t. 605-12—Crawford B. & Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

c. s. 245-13—Mancherchow & N. Jamsetji Shapurji Mody & anr. v. Perozshaw Dadabhoy Mody & ors. Ard. H. D. & Co. Mulla & M. as Part heard 29-3-13.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. v. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ld., Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co.

779-09—Dikshit & P., N. C. Pramanic v. Messrs. Price Wills Buves, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chit M. & K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D., Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Esteova Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O.S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estavas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rodgers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhunji & Co.

O.S. 312-3—Motechand & W. Memchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Maneharam & ors. Ard H. W. & Co.

In re suit Nos. 357-92 & 1002-11—M. & M. J. & M. Saleh Mahomed Noor Mahomed & ors. v. Cassum Gulam Hoosing Hiralal & Co. Petition for a Pauper d 4-3.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

730-10—S. M. B. & Co. Jewanji Nowroji Bhiladwalla v. The B. B. & C. I. R. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1278-12—Payne & Co. Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer v. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanath & ors. Little & Co. Part heard.

834-12—Payne & Co. Bhomanidas Veramal & Co. a firm v. Hakimji Tajbhai & anr. Jehangir & S. Part heard 14-6-13.

REFERENCE.

L.A. Refer 4-12—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Fatmabai widow & ors. Nanu H. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

828-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khetan Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

26-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohanji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas, a firm v. Messrs. Mogilal Bapulal a firm Surajmal & Co.

826-12—Payne & Co. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Cotani & anr. v. The Shegarh Coal Co. Ltd. & anr.

105-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Behramshaw D. v Behramshaw D. Harvar Ard. H. W. & Co.

168-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas Velji Rajpal & ors. v. Dastur & Co. a firm.

70-13—Payne & Co. Sonnram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell & Ez.

439-12—Ty. W. & Co. Jotram Kedarnath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal & anr. Bhai R. & G.

1156-12—Dubash & P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purshit & anr. Amina & D. Moti & D.

1166-12—Mulji & Th. Asharam Jaitaram & anr. v. Sapkalchand Maganlal Madh & Ch.

1226-12—Captain & V. Manalal Goolabchand & anr. Jugalkishore Balkissore & anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga & S. Keshowji Deokaran Lakhamsey Kuverji & ors. v. Mehta & D.

1111-12—Payne & Co. Khooshiram Bhagwandas Dharamdas Manghermal Jam. R. & D. a firm.

1258-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji & anr. Dewji Tricumdas & ors. Sh. D. & D. Mulla & M.

1255-12—Judah & S. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker & anr. Smetham B. & Co.

1275-12—Smetham B. & Co. Framji Sorabji Ghandy & ors. v. Vithaldas Dharamdas Wadia G. & Co.

125-09—Payne & Co. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

160-09—Payne & Co. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. v. Harivallabhdas Kashidas Kanayalal Jeynarayen & ors. Sabnis & G.

BUSIEST SPOT IN THE WORLD.

HYDE PARK CORNER A DEATH-TRAP.

Not so very long ago the road in front of the Mansion House had the distinction of being the busiest in the world. It is now only fourth on the list, and the busiest spot is Hyde Park-corner, according to police evidence given on May 23, when a Local Government Board inquiry was held into a proposal by the London County Council to restrict the speed of motor vehicles in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park-corner and Victoria Station to ten miles an hour, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The roads affected would be parts of Piccadilly, Buckingham Palace-road, Grosvenor-gardens, Knightsbridge, Buckingham-gate, Grosvenor-place, and Lower Grosvenor-place.

A census at Hyde Park-corner, said Superintendent Bassom, of Scotland Yard, showed that the following vehicles passed in an hour:—

Motor buses	366
Motor-cars and taxi-cabs	1,800
Bicycles	570
Horse-drawn vehicles	990

The police and the motoring associations oppposed the proposed speed limit.

Mr. Charles Baker, of the highways branch of the engineers' department of the L.C.C., said 15 services of motor buses ran along Hyde Park-corner. There was a speed limit of 12 miles an hour for St. James's Park, and drivers were apt to take advantage of the 20 miles speed limit on emerging from the park. The motor traffic formed over 70 per cent. of the whole traffic on the roads at issue.

"THE WORST OFFENDER."

Mr Hugh William Reeves, solicitor, of Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, said he would call these roads "death-traps." The worst offender was the chauffeur or the taxi-driver with an empty car who smoked his pipe and let go the clutch. He had repeatedly seen drivers coming down from Constitution Hill along Grosvenor-place at 50 miles an hour.

Sir Wyndham Murray, of Rutland-gate, a member of the Committee of the House of Commons on Motor Traffic and Speed in 1902, said he had seen cars racing at 40 or 50 miles an hour in Knightsbridge, and his car had twice been run into by cars going at an excessive speed.

Replying to Mr. Hunt, Sir Wyndham said that as cars with the present speed limit frequently went at 40 or 50 miles an hour, he thought with a ten-mile limit they might be reduced to 20. (Laughter).

For the opponents it was urged that a ten-mile speed limit at Hyde Park-corner would slow down the greatest traffic in the world by one-half. If the limit were imposed they would never get the traffic through, and there would be a state of congestion from Piccadilly-circus possibly to Kensington High-street.

The inspector will report to the Local Government Board.

Only 10 per cent. of the population of London ever attend a place of worship, says the Rev. J. W. Isaacs, vicar of Chiswick and rural dean of Hammersmith.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

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Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

HOW SCUTARI WAS STARVED OUT.

300 PEOPLE PERISH IN 8 DAYS.

Surely the fall of a besieged city has rarely been more tragic than that of Scutari? With help in sight almost—after long months of suffering—lack of bread forced the surrender of the town, writes a correspondent lately returned from Montenegro in the "Daily Chronicle."

And what weeks those last two were! The warships of the Powers, lying foolish and idle off the coast, were seen from the heights of Tarabosh, and inspired hope. But no help came, and the rumour spread through the town that they were Greek and Bulgar reinforcements. Europe babbled and unrolled coils of red tape—talked of rescue and did nothing. And in eight days over 300 people died of starvation. Indeed, only the fact that in the surrounding fields a large number of frogs, snails and tortoises were found and used as food, asked a large part of the population.

And all the while, in defiance of Europe, the Montenegrins rained shells and shrapnel into the best quarter of the town. Every church, school, convent and hospital was a mark. Two thousand wretched refugees were sheltered in the cathedral believing it would be safe. But the guns of the Orthodox sought especially each Catholic building. A searchlight turned on the cathedral at night enabled the gunners finally to get the range, and 40 shells in and near it completely wrecked the finest building in these lands.

Horrible tales of suffering are told—of a woman and all her six children who starved to death; of another woman who, while cooking a few beans for her child, was struck by a shell which tore off both her hands and feet. The soldiers who come from the trenches to fetch provisions and ammunition hurried back thither, for the trenches were far safer than the town. The fire was directed on the civil population to force its surender.

12s. FOR A BIT OF MAIZE.

For the last 28 days no food was dealt out to this population. All was needed for the army. Two and a half pounds of maize rose to 12s. Bread was made of linseed and all kinds of bran and cement, and caused acute diarrhoea. And all this time two great shiploads of relief stores sent by Italy and Austria, were waiting off the coast. Yet the so-called Powers were powerless to save the town. Those stores wait still.

When the last rations of dry biscuit had been given to the soldiers three battalions threw down their arms. Then it was that Essad Pasha sent out a boat with a white flag to make terms of surrender.

And—such was the irony of fate—the boat had only left a short time when the Serbs sent in word that in obedience to the Powers they were withdrawing. Had the Powers but acted strongly a week earlier how differently things might have turned out! Essad was reluctant at first to yield. So all that night a merciless bombardment was kept up on the town. Next day he surrendered but made most ample and full stipulations as to the safety of the population—making special terms for the sick and the wounded, and for respecting the religious rights of the population; and demanded himself to withdraw with all his arms and the honours of war.

The Montenegrins, anxious to obtain possession of the town before the Powers could act, gave him all his terms. And in such a hurry were they that he should evacuate that they supplied him with a large amount of food to start away with at once. He evacuated Tarabosh and the other defences in turn, and the Montenegrin troops took possession. Thus the town surrendered. Scarcely any large ammunition remained. By assault it could never have been taken Its defences were too strong. The battering to pieces of the town itself and the starving of the population finally gave the place into Montenegro's hands.

BOGUS BATTLE.

The tale spread by the Montenegrin official news that a big fight had taken place, and the Montenegrins suffered heavy losses was a pure invention.

Montenegro occupied the town first chiefly by volunteer troops from abroad and by gendarmerie. With the eyes of all Europe directed on the town, the long talked-of pillage of Scutari had to be abstained from. In fact, the wilder and more undisciplined troops were not admitted till some days later, and were only allowed to stay a couple of days.

Since then Montenegro has been striving feverishly so to "corner" the Scutarines that they will ask Europe for Montenegrin rule. Owing to the blockade no food can be imported save through Montenegro, and Montenegro has the people in her hands The whole of the flour and corn and rice she can control. A small amount of food may come in from the surrounding villages—but many of them are in need of food themselves.

Rations of bread and flour are dealt out to the poor, who sit in crowds waiting all day for the dole. No one can buy flour except in tiny quantities. Only Montenegro can feed the people.

They are in terror of a second famine. Common suffering has united Catholic and Moslem as they have never been united before. Both dread Slav dominion, and wait impotent, hoping for help from the Powers, while armed patrols march up and down the streets.

MONTENEGRO DISLIKED.

Reports from the mountains of the forcible baptism of Moslems at Gusinje and of attempted forcible conversions of Catholics to the Orthodox Church, cause dread of the future. The days pass tense with anxiety. A strange tongue is spoken in the streets. The Turk is gone—but another is come in his place. And the people ask "Will Europe cast us from one prison to another?"

The Malissori remain aloof and anxious. They did not give their blood and sacrifice most of their property last year and the year before in order to become Montenegrin subjects but in order to gain independence.

Should Europe decide that Scutari is to be Montenegrin the mountains must necessarily be Montenegrin, too. For the tribes cannot live without a market town, nor without winter pasture on the plains. Nor can Scutari exist without the surrounding plain and mountain—she depends on them for supplies.

It may be asked by those unacquainted with Albania, why, if the Albanians so dread and dislike the possibility of Montenegrin rule, did not the Albanians attack the Montenegrins? The answer is that Albania is but a small land, possessing at most 2,000,000 inhabitants. They already hated Turkish rule and wished to be free of it. But they did not wish either to fall under other foreign rule. They could not at once fight Serb, Montenegrin, Greek and Turk. The peasants who did resist were mercilessly cut down. Whole tribes have been exterminated, if the boasts of Serb and Montenegrin are to be believed. The Allies, there is, alas, no doubt, have often out-Turked the Turk. The Albanians have been promised freedom by Europe and have been promised their capital. They look to Europe to keep that promise.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BROWN BREAD SOUP.
TINNED SALMON A LA PARMENTIER.
BRAISED CUCUMBER AND MARROW.
DUBOIS' BEEFSTEAK PIE.
DEVILLED BISCUITS.
DEVONSHIRE JUNKET.

Beefsteak, As. 7. Cucumber, An. 1. Marrow, As. 3. Egg, As. 2. Potato, As. 2. Khol, As. 2. Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 1-4.

BROWN BREAD SOUP.

Take thin slices of bread and fry them in butter then set them in a pan with ½ a teaspoonful each of salt, sugar, and pepper and a little "gar'm massala"; pour over a large cupful of water, let all simmer till the bread is a pulpy mass. Remove the spice and rub through a sieve and stir in a little butter, a drop or two of onion juice, and a cupful of milk in which the yolks of two eggs have been beaten. Heat it but do not boil after the eggs have been added.

TINNED SALMON A LA PARMENTIER.

Remove the fish from the tin carefully so as not to break it, and drain it from the gravy. Make this into a good sauce by adding a litle flour cooked in butter and boil it well. Mash enough potato to make the gravy rather thick and add to it with pepper, salt, a drop of lime juice. Just heat the salmon in this breaking it as little as possible.

BRAISED CUCUMBER WITH MARROW.

Peel and prepare a Cucumber the same as for stuffing, and place in the cavity a long piece of beef marrow which has been well soaked in water, then rolled in peppered and salted flour, then in a very thin slice of bacon. Braise it in a sealed dekchie in the oven with a little brown sauce till tender, from 30 to 60 minutes. Carefully remove from the gravy which may be thickened with arrowroot to make a thick glaze, and welll flavoured; with this glaze the cucumber sprinkle with chopped parsley and garnish with slices of lime.

DUBOIS' BEEFSTEAK PIE.

This is a most excellent beefsteak pie and quite worth the little extra trouble in making. Trim about a pound of good steak and cut it into neat fillets. With the trimmings of the steak make a gravy as follows. Set the meat over some sliced vegetable which have been fried for five minutes in butter in the pan and fry slowly till there is a brown glaze formed at the bottom of the pan. Then pour over it a large cupful of water and simmer till it is reduced by half, then strain for use. On each slice of meat lay a thin one of bacon and a dusting of pepper and salt and make into small rolls. Butter a pie dish and put a layer of raw potato on the bottom with a drop of onion juice salt and pepper then a layer of meat rolls, and more potatoes until the dish is full. Garnish with hardboiled egg halves and fill in with the gravy. Cover with crust and bake in a moderate oven for 1½ hours protecting the crust with paper to prevent it getting too much cooked.

DEVILLED BISCUITS.

Bath Olivers or any plain ones are suitable for these. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frypan and when just melted lay the biscuits in it and turn them over the fire till brown; pepper well with a mixture of salt, black-pepper, and Nepaul pepper and send to the table piping hot.

DEVONSHIRE JUNKET.

Put ½ a seer of cold boiled milk into a deep glass dish, and stir gently into it a tablespoonful of rum; Warm ½ of a seer of milk and put into it a tablespoonful of rennet, add this to the cold milk stirring all gently. When the milk is quite cold set it on ice, and when firm spread a layer of orange marmalade on the top, then some whipped cream and serve with brown sugar, unless you sweeten the milk before adding the remnet, when no more will be required.

DR. PAGE—THE NEW U. S. A. AMBASSADOR.

Arriving at Euston. Some of the Personnel of the Embassy and Consulate on the left:

Photo by Central News.

PATRIOTIC GERMAN YOUNGSTERS.

IN "CORRECT UNIFORM."

To see the King and the Kaiser.

Photo by Central News.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER IX.—*(Continued.)*

"I don't presume to say," he made answer with the true humility. "All I want to know is whether I have any right under Heaven to try and find out."

This speech was too humble to suit the pride of the old Highlander, it made him bring his fist upon the table man's right to woo where he wills," till the glasses rang.

"Yes, you have the right, an honest he made answer fearlessly. "If she has the money you have something else, my son, an old and honourable name, a true heart, and an honest hand. And these must count, they will count, as they have ever done with any woman worthy of the name."

"But I'm her father's servant," quoth Graeme ruefully.

"Yes, but you will be a master some day. I vow that, even now you ought to be one at Sleath Mills, if everyone had his due."

It was then time and opportunity for Graeme to unburden his heart entirely concerning Max Howorth, his thorn in the flesh. The old man listened most attentively to the recital and made no comment until it was finished.

"I wouldn't so much mind his rivalry, if he were worthy of her," the young man concluded. "I'm not saying I am worthy, but at least I have kept my record clean. For the last three or four years, Max Howorth has been notorious for his love affairs. He had them galore at Oxford. Archie Macgillvray kney him well there, and he has told me."

"You'll have to take your chance alongside him, nevertheless," said the Laird grimly, "and it is the lassie herself that will have to be the judge."

She's too young and innocent. What does she know of the evil that men do in the world?"

"She knows more than you may think, my lad, she knows what every good woman does, and that is where evil is. Something in her will shrink from it naturally. Tell me, does her cousin seem to be a favourite of hers?"

"I can't say, he's often enough there, and he resents it when he happens to find me at Windridge. I have got into the habit of making myself scarce on such occasions."

"But you shouldn't do that, Graeme. After all, suppose you are there by the invitation of the house's master."

"Oh yes, but when Max Howorth is there I'm not the same man. The ill side of me comes uppermost, and I would not have her see.'

"So it's a bit of a hypocrite you are, after all, lad," said the Laird pawkily. "Oh, that the Macdonalds were what they were once, lad, that I could give you the place and the siller you ought to have, and that would make you mate for any of them siller or no siller."

The note of painful regret in his father's voice troubled Graeme not a little.

"I don't regret poverty, I love my work, and I'll be upsides with them all some day. I'm worth keeping at Sleath Mills. John Howorth has told me so, and indeed were I to leave it to-morrow, I should not need to seek far for a job. In ten year's time I'll be the head of something, and then I'll go into Parliament and make you proud of me."

"I'm proud already, laddie, though it hurt me sair when you took the law into your own hands, and said you would tackle trade.'

"It was the only thing to do. Father, I couldn't starve and eat my heart out on Achree, bonnie and dear as it is. Now I want you to promise to let me take Elsie back with me to Wrotham, I need her help."

"Her help, in what way? She's an outspoken limmer, and might do your cause more harm than good."

"That she will not, she's too winsome. And I'm fair mistaken if in a week's time she and Sylvia are not sworn friends. I may as well confess that that is what has brought me to tell you my story and steal Elsie to help to lead my forlorn hope."

"It will not be forlorn long, if both you and Elsie are at it, Graeme, for I never saw a more persistent limmer, nor one that got more of her own way."

'And if it should be that she and Sylvia get friendly, then Elsie will persuade her to come here to Achree, and pay a visit in the summer, when I am on my holiday, then I'll get my chance," continued Graeme with the air of a man who had thought it all out. The old man chuckled at the deep cunning of it, but said he would do all that was asked. They sat far into the night enjoying their talk as a father and son do who are perfectly at one with each other. Graeme slept soundly that night in the room he had occupied through all his boyhood, the little room in the tower at the top of the winding stair, with the little mullioned window looking across the bay, and through which could be heard the boom of the surf upon the shore.

It was the first fortnight's holiday he had had in three years, and he enjoyed every moment of it, and found his sister only too willing to return to Wrotham with him though she was not acquainted with the true inwardness of the plot.

It was arranged that they should travel homeward by way of Glasgow in the first week of the New Year, for the purpose of seeing a relative there, a sister of their mother's, from whom they had some expectations.

There they remained for two nights. One afternoon as they were riding on the top of a tramcar from the west end of the city where they were visiting, Elsie in the midst of her gay talk, suddenly became aware that her brother's attention had wondered, and that it was riveted by something or some person in the street.

"Corny, you are not listening to me," she said using the old childish nick-name, "and that's rude for I was telling you something worth hearing. It was about Sheila Brayne's elopement, and what happened after. Whatever are you looking at?"

"I'm watching two people, Elsie," answered Macdonald, a little thickly, and gripping his sister's arm he tried to direct her attention where he desired.

"Do you see that big tall man with the fair moustache, and the girl in the blue costume, look, they are just stopping at the jeweller's windows? No, no, not there! lassie, the other side, look, under the clock."

"Yes, I see them, he's a very nice looking man."

"You see his face quite well?" said Macdonald in tones of suppressed excitement.

"You would know him again?"

"Why, of course, I think so, at least. You don't see so many handsome men about that you forget them the next minute. They're not swarming in Achree anyway, that's why I'm so excited. Is he somebody you know?"

"Yes, now have you looked at the girl?"

"Oh, she's different, not a lady don't you know. Crony, you can tell the difference, can't you?"

"Yes, of course, but you'd know her again to?"

"Yes, but what's all this mystery and excitement for? Can't you tell me all about it without any more ado, Crony?"

"Not just yet, I'll tell you after you get to Wrotham may be. You're quite sure vou'd know them again?"

"Yes, I may be an idiot, but I'm not a very stupid idiot, Crony," said Elise reproachfully. "But why can't you tell me more? It's silly to make a mystery out of nothing."

"I'm not so sure that it is nothing. They are Wrotham folks, Elsie, and in all probability you'll see them again. That's why I don't want to tell you their names."

"From the way you speak one might think they were doing something wrong looking inoffensively into a window," said Elsie demurely.

"Well, then, they are," snapped Crony back. "They've no right to be there together, no right at all."

CHAPTER X.

ELSIE MACDONALD.

"Tha' looks all the better fur thy 'oliday, zur," said Luke Cartledge to Macdonald a few days later.

"I feel the better for it, Luke. A happy New Year to you. What sort of a New Year's Day did you have?"

"Bein' lonesome, I went down to Bradfurd, an' took a bit ov New Year's cheer to Michael Grain. Do'ee remember Michael, zur?"

"I do, a useless good-for-nothing, if ever there was one. What's he doing in Bradford?"

"Nuthin' much I fear, zur, but we canna' let go ov 'em because they winna' do jist as we think they should. That wasn't t'Maister's wey when He was 'ere in th' wurruld."

"You're right, but it's a doctrine that takes a lot of practice, Luke. So you had a lonesome New Year, had you? Was your daughter not at home with you?"

"No, she tuk a wearyin' all of a sooden to see her Aunt Lyddy, an' I wur only too pleezed fur 'er to go. Lyddy Nash has been like a mother to ma Annie, an' I canna forget it ov her."

Macdonald murmured some commonplace acquiescence and walked away with a heavy heart. He was in a quandary, and felt overwhelmed by that feeling of acute depression which must beset a man when he sees calamity ahead for those whom he cares about. He even felt a brief impatience of Cartledge's guileless heart and large fine trust. They are not weapons fit for the fray of common life, he told himself. But he dared not be the one to tear the veil from the old man's eyes. Once already, he had warned him, but apparently Luke had restored his motherless girl to the pinnacle of his trust, and now implicitly believed that all was well. That very afternoon returning from the bank at Wrotham, Macdonald saw Annie Cartledge in the High Street, with her small market basket on her arm. Of a set purpose he went out of his way to speak to her. He imagined some change in her too, that the weight of a secret not altogether innocent had stolen much of the bloom from her rounded cheek. Certainly its fine contour was gone, and her colour with it and there were dark shadows under her eyes. She had a smile for Macdonald, however, and was even secretly pleased that he had taken the trouble to notice her. The Scotch manager was a great favourite with the women-kind in Wrotham, and his sense of justic fully appreciated by all those who had ever come under his rule.

"Good day, Annie. I wish you a happy New Year. I haven't seen you for a long time, I hope you're quite well?"

"Oh yes, thank you, Mr. Macdonald," answered Annie. "The same to you."

I'm all right, thank you," said Macdonald and shifted one foot uneasily from contact with the other, hesitating and yet determined to put a leading question to the girl. No morbid or vulgar curiosity prompted him, only a sincere regret and desire to help if he could. He had known Annie Cartledge a good many years now, and could talk with the freedom of an old friend to her.

"You spent the New Year with your Aunt at Carlisle, your father tells me. Had a good time there?"

"Lovely," said Annie "Promptly. Aunt Lyddy's always so kind and Uncle Joe too, for the matter of that. They had a party for me while I was there."

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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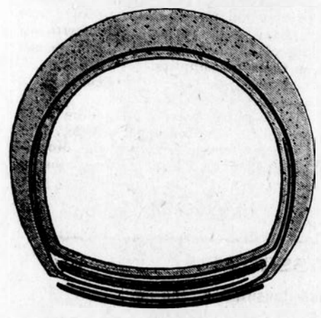

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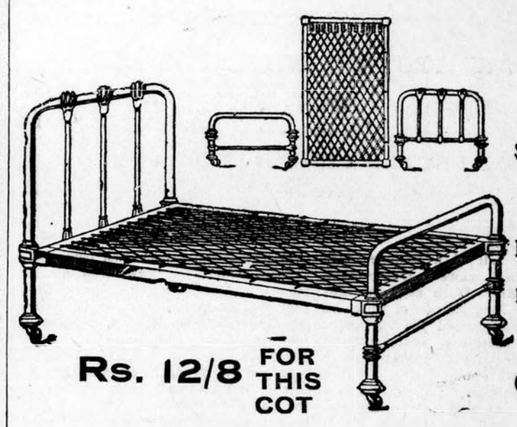

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